EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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The Sabbath Recarder.

CONTINUING OBLIGATION OF THE SEV ENTH DAY.

BY JAMES A. BEGG.

same design, from a supposition that the replied in this the fulfillment of "the promise of day shall be a Sabbath." Ver. 33—44. And the Father." But the argument thus founded on while establishing such days as Sabbaths, they it would obviously be untenable, even if the are expressly said to be "beside the Sabbaths evidence of the alledged fact were complete. of the Lord." Lev. xxiii. 38. And these nul the law of the Sabbath previously institut- Sabbath from profanation. There is, however, no warrant even for the al- weekly Sabbaths are specified first. legation. The idea of Pentecost's having been upon the first day of the week is, confessedly, based upon the assumption of our Spirit intimates or was intended to intimate a Lord's ressurrection having taken place upon | change of the Sabbath. For if we have that day; and the evidence even of this we proved that the fifteenth day of the month have found to be defective, and might therefore postpone consideration of the argument of first-fruits, we shall see that Pentecost also itself until the foundation on which it rests ever, it is constantly appealed to by many of and seventh days of Passover being really those who advocate a change of the Sabbath, ther examine the Scripture testimony in re- few of the advocates for a change of the Eucye Brittan. Art., "Turkey." gard to the event. It is thus recorded in the weekly Sabbath express a doubt of this, or

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"When the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one with a full view of the fact that the calculaplace. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind; and it filled all the house where they were Pearson, Michaelis, Feetwood, Poole, Booth- *Even if a commemoration of the Spirit's descent sitting. And there appeared unto them cloven royd, Elsley, Burkit, Buck, Parkhurst, Jen. on the day of Pentecost had been divinely intended tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them; and they were all filled with the Holy them; and they were all filled with the Holy pedia. In the words of Elsley (Acts ii. 1,) Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, "On the 14th of the month Nisan they ate the of Rome, the Greek Church, and the Church of Engas the Spirit gave them utterance." Acts ii. Paschal lamb; the 15th day was the first day

Book of Acts :-

This is the entire statement to which reference is so often made as an auxiliary proof that the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week. The first and most obvious reply to this assertion | days were counted to the Pentecost (hence is, that in this text there is nothing said of the | the name,) Lev. xxiii. 15, when an offering of Holy Spirit's descent having been upon or meal or flour, as the first-fruits of their with reference to the character of any par- general harvest, was made." ticular day of the week. The intimation is simply that it was upon "the day of Pente- which the calculation for Pentecost depends If any honor is put upon the day by there should be little difficulty in dealing with the important event which now took place any argument founded upon the idea of that upon it, that honor is not stated or implied to day being necessarily on the first day of the arise from its being either the first or the sev- week. And yet not less remarkable is the enth day. It must belong to it merely as "the number who assume this as true. So much, day of Pentecost"-which, it is here stated, indeed is this the case, as to render it worth

This Feast, at the conclusion of harvest, "there is a difficulty in establishing this," and when the offering of the second first-fruits was makes no effort to do so. But a still more presented, was emblematical of the harvest | singular part of the matter is, that while comat the end of the age, when the angel-reapers mentators are so generally disposed to believe the constables of the constables of the Samaritans, and her father's sister, a good and pious wo shall gather Jehovah's wheat into His garner that the Pentecost or fiftieth day was on Sun- pliance with the requisition of the law, were terms of the Act it is clear that it is not re- that they deny all Scripture except the Penta--when the righteous shall shine forth in the day, they are far from being unanimous as to presenting their reports of the number of stricted to the business of his ordinary call- teuch. The assertion, however, is incorrect; to her early home, from which her father had kingdom of their Father. It was, therefore, the day of the week from which they should houses in their respective Wards, where ing." also called "the Feast of harvest;" while, begin to count. Elsley, from whom we have liquor is sold by less measure than a quart, I It matters not, then, upon what ground the keeping the rest of the Sacred Scriptures apart man; the old gentleman was dangerously ill; again, it is likewise termed "the Feast of already quoted, seems to be contented if all took occasion to call their attention to the law is sustained. It is the law of the law is sustained. It is the law of the law is sustained. weeks." This last title it received because lowed to believe the conclusion right, what- fact, that many places where the business of and while it remains upon our statute book, it in their schools, in order that none may suffer her; he seemed to feel kindly towards her; of its being observed seven weeks after the of- ever the mode of computation adopted. "The selling liquor is carried on, by continuing such is the duty of the officers of the law to enforce unnecessarily from the carelessness of the boys. and if she could hasten there, his forgiveness fering of Passover first-fruits; and, counting | manner of computing the Christian Pentecost," | business on Sunday, were acting in violation | it. the same period by days, it is also called he remarks, "varies with that of the Passover of the law; and that it was the duty of the "Pentecost," from the Greek word signifying in the year of Christ's passion. If, with constables to cause the laws to be respected. the Afficet, being observed on "the fiftieth Lightfoot, Whitby, &c., we hold, that the Several constables have since made inquiries or sell liquors by less measure than a quart, farther supply, every member of the synagogue day," when the seven weeks referred to were general passover of the nation was celebrated in relation to their duties on the subject; and under a license obtained for that purpose, ex- is expected to transcribe the whole, or the completed. We have already endeavored to on the Thursday, when Christ instituted the in order that the views taken by the Court empt from the operation of a law which effects greater part, of the Law at least once in his life; show that the day of first-fruits was the 16th | Lord's Supper; the Friday on which He suf- | may not be misapprehended, I take this oc- | all other persons and callings? of the month Nisan, or third day of unleaven- fered was the 15th day of Nisan, or first day | casion more fully to explain them. ed bread, and that, consequently, the day of of the paschal week; Saturday the second of There are now in force two laws, designed shown that the keeping open of taverns on Pentecost, the fiftieth from it, would fall in dif- that week, and the 16th of Nisan, when the to enforce the observance of Sunday as a day Sunday, for the purpose of vending liquors to ferent years on different days of the week- wave-offering was made; and from the eve- of rest-the first is that of 1705, entitled, all persons who apply, is a "work of necessi-Pentecost were dependent, being on the 14th | ning of the seventh Saturday, was forty-nine | first day of the week." The 4th and 5th sec- | viso which permits the dressing of victuals in

ent days of the week in different years.

relation to each other, commences in these the fiftieth, or the Pentecost." words: "And the Lord spake unto Moses. work therein. But ye shall offer an offering there has been as to whether this Pentecost every class of our citizens, (unless the keepers cers to enforce it.

NEW YORK, FIFTH DAY, JULY 1, 1852.

resurrection, is another, advanced with the shall do no servile work therein." So the day much significance. As the offering of the day; and was held not only to be constitution trate any violation of its provisions. It is a the mother be a Karajte. A husband can of Atonement, "on the tenth day of the same first first-fruits prefigured the resurrection of al, but that its provisions are to be enforced matter in which all are equally interested month," was "an holy convocation," "a Sab- Christ our glorious Head, so this second first- against every one who violates the sanctity of and that same public sentiment, which now markable outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon bath of rest," in which "no manner of work" fruits, at the the completion of the harvest is this chosen day of rest. The majority of the recognizes the propriety of closing stores and the disciples of Christ, after His ascension, was to be done. Ver. 27-32. Again, at the emblematical of the resurrection of the mem- Supreme Court place their decision on the workshops, under the law, if properly directtook place on that day. We do not under- Feast of Tabernacles, which began upon the bers of the body of Christ when He cometh ground that the object of the act is to enforce ed, will be able to restrain within their legal value the testimony to the Saviour's glory im- fifteenth day of the seventh month, "On the again and also of the Holy Spirit being then the observance of a weekly cessation from limits, every other "worldly business and ocfirst day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth poured out "upon all flesh" then living on labor, as a civil, rather than as a religious ob- cupation. the earth.

ed, nor revoke its blessing. Nor would such an outpouring, of itself, imply the institution of We have been thus particular with the view of showing how little foundation there is for a new Sabbath, or impart to it a similar blessing. Law Jour., 223, says, "I consider it a great of the matter, then it is the duty of the conthe supposition that the outpouring of the Holy | There is nothing in the inspired narrative | mistake, to say that you may do in Pennsyl- stables to bring the subject to the attention of giving the least countenance to the idea vania, on the first day of the week, or more which the Church has sought to graft upon it. | commonly called Sunday, whatever you may Indeed, when we contemplate the efforts do on any other day of the week. It is formade for the defense of Sunday, and the sort | bidden that we should engage in and follow Nisan, the first of the two Passover Sabbaths, was followed on the sixteenth by the offering of foundations on which it is attempted to be our usual occupations, unless, indeed it should reared, we are forcibly reminded of what has be that our daily labor was that of performing been said of the Moslem mode of dealing acts of necessity or mercy, which are lawful would be a Sabbath on whatever day of the were strengthened by its friends. As how- week it fell. And in regard to the first with the Koran. "When sacred texts are at all times and seasons. wanting, traditionary tales, or constructions Festival Sabbaths, though not in the first in- put upon the silence of the prophet, supply stance expressly so named, there is no room their place, and the involuntary fraudulence as confirmatory of their views, we shall far- for doubt; while it is worthy of note, that of ingenious reasoning pervades the whole."

> P. S. Since transmitting the first portion of that the day of the offering of first-fruits was the remarks on Pentecost, I have received the sixteenth of the month. Indeed, the most the Sabbath Recorder containing the letter by eminent commentators expressly admit both, J. C. and would be glad if he would state his reasons for the view he entertains as to the the most barbarous and savage states. It is tion as to Pentecost wholly depends upon this. time of first-fruits.

Among these we may name Calmet, Cruden, of the passover week, a holy feast equal to a Sabbath; on the 16th day of Nisan, or second is observed by the Syrian Church. After some mornday of the passover, Lev. xxiii, 10, 11, the attitude of persons about to sleep. All of a sudden they was made a wave-offering before the Lord. started up and began tapping each other on the back From this second day of the Passover fifty assigned was that "the apostles having waited all night for the descent of the Holy Ghost, became towards morning very drowsy, and adopted this means of keeping one another awake." This church, therefore, commemorated the apostles' weakness on Whit-

sheaf, as the first-fruits of the barley harvest,

With such admissions as to the day on

noting, that Barnes (on Acts) candidly admits

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. CLOSING TAVERNS ON SUNDAY. Opinion of Judge Thompson of Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, June 16, Judge Thompson delivered the following opinion on the closing of taverns on Sunday, to the constables and

tavern-keepers present :-

as the Passover, on which both first-fruits and ning of that Saturday or Sabbath, to the eve- "An Act to restrain people from labor on the ty or of charity," or is embraced in the proday of that month, must have fallen on differ- days, or seven weeks, and the next day, or tions of this Act are the only portions of it private families, bake-houses, lodging-honses, Sunday, is the fiftieth, and the Pentecost. If now in force (the remaining sections having inns, &c. The view thus taken does indeed presup- it is concluded, with Calmet and others, that | been supplied by the act of 1794.) The 4th | on which the lamb was slain, and immediate- the Saturday was the 15th, and Sunday was ty on person found drinking and tippling in other "Feasts of the Lord, even holy convocat shall count unto you from the morrow after of the proper county. Provided always, poses. tions." Immediately after the verses just the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the That nothing herein contained shall be conquoted, is the institution of the three annual sheaf of the wave-offering; seven Sabbaths strued to prohibit the dressing of victuals in Calicia, the government has exempted the right hand and upon the left;" but don't Feasts, and the great day of Atonement—shall be complete; even unto the morrow af-which is thus introduced. "These are the ter the seventh Sabbath shall ye number inns, and other houses of entertainment for ing liquors by less measure than a quart, un-

Feasts of the Lord, even holy convocations, fifty days; and ye shall offer a new the use of sojourners, travelers or strangers, less the restraints imposed by law are carried ring on them, at the same time, all the privi- Don't forget the prayer meeting and the which ye shall proclaim in their seasons." meat-offering unto the Lord." Lev. xxiii. or to hinder watermen from landing their into effect, the results must necessarily be leges enjoyed by their Christian fellow-sub- Sabbath school, nor "to do good and commu-Ver. 4. And of these additional Feasts of the 15, 16. The "seven Sabbaths" here, it is passengers, or ferrymen from carrying over disastrous to the community. Until recently, jects. Lord, even "holy convocations," the Passover, stated, are in the Alexandrian MS. "seven the water travelers, or persons removing with the Court, which had the power of granting Among the minor points of difference be- pleased." in all its parts, is the first mentioned: "In weeks." These were to be complete; and it their families on the Lord's day, commonly licenses, could, in some measure, guard against tween the two Israelitish parties, are the Litthe 14th day of the first month at even is the was "when the day of Pentecost was fully called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk abuses; at present there is no other remedy urgy, the regulation of food, and the degrees into a family is like giving them a draught of Lord's Passover. And on the 15th day of the come" that the church, after the ascension of or necessaries of life before nine of the law. of affinity that oppose marriage. Their civil the water of life; to put there an evangelical

made by fire unto the Lord seven days; in the proper course to enforce the law is the seventh day is an holy convocation; ye when different days are selected for commence of the merchant; the work of the death of the day of the computation, care is taken to have ship of the merchant; the work of the death of the day of the computation, which the church has adopted instead of the which the church has adopted instead of the week. It has constantly been enforced persons offending against said Act. It is the later of the death of the death of the church has adopted instead of the which the church has adopted instead of the week. It has constantly been enforced persons offending against said Act. It is the later of the death of the death of the death of the church has adopted instead of the later of the matter and the death of the death of the death of the church has adopted instead of the death of

"Feasts of the Lord" in which "no servile blessed Sabbath. But, surely, although it even against those whose consciences pre-duty of the constable to bring every case in members of this tribe are not permitted to diswork" was to be done -and two of these sab- were true beyond all question that the day vented them from regarding the Christian which he observes a violation of the law, to the pose of their estates, either by gift or testabatic rests thus were in connection with the signalized by the descent of the Holy Ghost Sabbath as a holy day. Neither the the Jew notice of the magistrate; and it is the further ment, to the prejudice of the lawful heirs; nor Passover solemnity. In Section II. of this was the first day of the week, this would not nor the Seventh-day Baptist has been exempt-duty of this court, to see that the constables to leave more to one child than to another. Inquiry we pointed to other of these Festival warrant such a departure from God's express ed. As recently as 1848, this act was fully perform that which their oath of office im- The following is the order in which succession Sabbaths, the very appointments of which command. In the narrative of the circum- considered by the Supreme Court of this poses on them, that is, the strict enforcement to property is regulated:—1st, Sons; 2dly, help us to understand this text. Thus in ver. stances of the outpouring of the Spirit, no Commonwealth, in the case of the Common- of the laws of the land. 24, 25, of this same chapter, it is enjoined, allusion is made to the day of the week on wealth vs. Specht, 8 Barr. 312, upon an ap- But the Act in question does not impose Daughters; 4thly, Daughters' children indis-Outpouring of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost. 1 "In the seventh month, in the first day of the which it occurred—it is particularized only as peal taken by a member of the sect of Sev- the duty of enforcing its provisions upon the criminately; 5thly, Fathers; 6thly, Paternal Connected with and dependent upon the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of the day of Pentecost. We are far from enth-day Baptists, who had been convicted of officers alone—every citizen has the same argument attempted to be drawn from Christ's blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation. Ye thinking that this is unimportant, or without having performed worldly business on Sun- authority to bring to the notice of the magis- gitimate children are not excluded, provided servance: but the late lamented Judge Coul-The outpouring of the Holy Ghost, on ter took the higher ground, that it was conwhich day soever enjoyed, would neither an stitutional, because it guarded the Christian

> So, too, the late Judge Kennedy, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Pupuy, 6 Penn.

> The policy of these acts, I think, ought not to be questioned. I presume it will be admitted, by any intelligent mind, that religion is of the utmost importance of every community. The history of the past furnishes abundant evidence of the truth of this proposition. It is the basis of civilization. Without it, we should be in a state of moral darkness and degradation, such as usually attend to the influence of it that we stand indebted for all that social order and happiness which prevails among us.

It is by the force of religion, more than by that of our municipal regulations, or our in the line of moral rectitude, and constrained to administer to the welfare and comfort of each other. In short, we owe to it all that we enjoy, either of civil or religious liberty. Blessings, which certainly cannot be to highly appreciated, but ought not, as the defendants are said to have done upon this occasion, to be used as a cloak to cover a design to disturb the public peace, and to promote a sinister end. Here, then, give me leave to say, that the institution of the Sabbath is, in my humble opinion, not only admirably adapted they adhere exclusively to the letter of the

At the commencement of this term, when er it appertains to, or be in the exercise of Others, again, maintain that they have handed

The only question, then, is, Are those persons script is of great value, and this precaution is dren made comfortable. whose "ordinary calling" is to keep taverns, indispensable; while, in order to secure a

It appears to me that neither of these posipose that "the Sabbath" which, in the Pass- the general passover of the nation was cele- section relates to the service of process on tions can be sustained. Surely the person and their collection has accordingly suffered. low, grief-worn cheek of his surviving child, over institution immediately succeeds the day | brated on the Friday, when Christ suffered, | Sunday; and the 5th section imposes a penal- whose business is that of selling liquors by Afterwards, they conducted us into their school, and forgot the past; he held forth his feeble less measure than a quart, without at the and exhibited the various books in which the arms, and she fell upon his bosom. ly precedes the first-fruits, was a Festival Sab- the 16th of Nisan, or the second day of the ale-houses, taverns, or other public house, same time keeping an inn or hotel for the ac- youth are instructed in the Hebrew and Tarbath, rather than the weekly rest. But this paschal week, when the wave-offering was or place, on the first day of the week, com- commodation of sojourners or travelers, can tar languages. seems, from the connection in which it stands, made; and, including that day in the computation in the keepers claim no better right to pursue his business. From all we could ascertain, in personal to be the true meaning. The chapter con- tion, to the seventh Saturday evening, is forty- of such houses who tolerate such practices. on Sunday, than can the grocer or the dry conference with these sons of Israel, and with taining the full account of all three, in their nine days, and the Sunday thus again becomes | The second is the act of 1794, the first sec- goods man, the suspension of whose business | their neighbors, as well as from what is retion of which provides "that if any person is recognized by public sentiment, as well as corded concerning them, it appears that they While, therefore, it is confessed that the shall do or perform any worldly business or enforced by law. Does, then, the tay- hold the Jewish faith in much purity and simsaying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and first and last days of the Feast of the Pass- employment whatsoever on the Lord's day, ern-keeper stand in a better position? On plicity; adhering so strictly to the letter of say unto them, Concerning the Feasts of the over, were Sabbatbs, distinct from the weekly commonly called Snnday, works of necessity this point the true rule appears to me to be, the Law, that, as their Rabbi informed us, they her mantel, in the best room, is a gilded and Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy con- Sabbath; and while it is farther confessed, and charity only excepted, or shall use or that the tavern-keeper has the right, on Sun- allow no fire to be seen in their town on the vocations, even these are my Feasts. Six days that the day of Pentecost was counted from practice any unlawful game, hunting, shoot- day, as on other days, to administer to the Sabbath, neither for light, warmth, culinary shall work be done; but the seventh day is the day of First-Fruits, immediately follow- ing, sport or diversion whatever on the same comfort of his guests, whether boarders or purposes, nor even for smoking; though it is the instrumentality of so trifling a sum, she the Sabbath of rest, an holy convocation; ye ing the first of these two Festival Sabbaths— day, and be convicted thereof, every such pershall do no work therein; it is the Sabbath yet "the manner of computing the Christian son so offending shall, for every such offense, of a private family would supply the wants of in evading the Levitical prohibition. Their hundreds of hearts bless her daily. of the Lord, in all your dwellings." Lev. Sabbath "must be such, to suit existing praction for feit and pay four dollars, to be levied by his family; but that he has no right, under the morals are unusually blameless. At Odessa, the sability of all "the Feasts of tice and justify the abandonment of the Sab-distress; or in case he or she shall refuse or law, to keep his house open for the purpose where several hundreds of them are establishthe Lord" proclaimed to be to Israel "holy bath, that Pentecost shall fall on a Sunday. neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and of selling liquors to every passer-by who ed as merchants, they enjoy a high character — "Whatsoever thy hand findeth," of all the vacconvocations," stands first "the seventh day," But there is nothing of this in the statements, chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the chooses to call for it—and much less to enthe weekly Sabbath. In these respects, how- either of the Old Testament or the New. same by distress, he or she shall suffer six courage or to allow idle persons to con- striking contrast to the Jews of other denomi- your lot and work around you; in your own ever, it stands not alone: it is followed by Through Moses, the instruction given is, "Ye day's imprisonment in the house of correction gregate upon his premises for similar pur- nations. In Poland, the records of the police home, in your own neighborhood, your own

Under the present system of granting li- an offense against the laws for four centuries; the ability and opportunity, " break forth upon same month is the feast of unleavened bread our Lord, "were all with one accord in one in the forenoon, nor after five o'clock in the Whether the law, as it stands at present, supunto the Lord; seven days ye must eat unplace." The full number of days prescribed afternoon of the same day." leavened bread. In the first day ye shall have had elapsed—but nothing is said as to which an holy convocation; ye shall do no service day of the week succeeded. Much discussion but has hitherto been universally respected by er sufficient or not, it is the duty of the offi-

The constables were then notified, that i is their duty to make a weekly return of every infraction of the law within their wards and townships, to the alderman or magistrate of such ward or township, and if the alderman or magistrate refuse or neglect to take notice the Court, who will take such action in the matter as the case demands.

"THE DEATH OF THE INFANTS."

O! many a sigh came frae the heart, And tears fell frae the e'e, When the brains took flight to the world of light. Where tears can never be!

The sun shone with its fairest beams, To light them on their way, And the lay'rock high, with notes of joy, Attuned his sweetest lay.

"Sweet birdie, say-which is the way That we'll gang through the sky? We left an earthly hame to-day,

For heavenly hame on high. The bird up flew on soaring wing, Till near the hour of even,

When the bairnies heard the angels' song. At the portal gates o' heaven!

Gang down! gang down! sweet bird, gang dov Nae further maun ye flee; For these are sounds ye maunna hear,

And sights ye maunna see.' The birdie turned him to the earth,

While the seraph strain awoke again,

THE KARAITE JEWS.

The following account of an interesting and peculiar sect of the Hebrews is extracted from Elliot's Travels in the three great Empires of Austria, Russia, and Turkey:-

Kepner, 6 Watts, 231, and Berrill vs. Smith, some of the doctrines of the Sadducees, with ing, and yet I haven't one cent.' 2 Miles, 402.) In Kepner vs. Kepner, it is whom they were probably identified, till these business not therein specially excepted, wheth- chief, Sadok, and separated from them. I hope you will find good news in it." and the charge probably originated in their long ago expelled her, for marrying a poor As they have no printed copies, each manu- might be obtained, and she and her five chila work which the Karaites perform with much In order to sustain this position, it must be precision and beauty of penmanship. They her father's princely mansion; the good aunt possess Tartar Targums, or versions of the Old Testament in that language; which are regard- as she was, she yearned to behold her old faed as objects of interest equally by themselves ther before he died; she hurried to his chamand by those versed in the Biblical lore. The ber, glided to his bedside, and without speak-Rabbies kindly showed us all their manuscripts, ing fell upon her knees, beseeching only his and complained that, as the society has been forgiveness, his blessing. How could the defrom time to time reduced by the departure of its members, several have been taken away, ing man's heart? He looked upon the hol-

marriage; so that the means requisite to annul tain of living waters by the very hearth-stone.

Male descendants through the male line; 3dly, uncles; 7thly, Brother; 8thly, Mother. Illenever inherit from his wife; but it is lawful for her to resign to him a care of her dower.

VALUE OF A CENT.

A little thing to write about, you may say; but trifles light as air make and mar our fortune. Then are they not important enough to be noticed?

Suppose a child were starving in the streets -what then? Why! a penny would buy him bread enough to recruit his dying energies; depend upon it, a cent properly disposed of, may, at certain times, do more good than a million at others.

A friend of ours was returning once through busy thoroughfare to her home. Her intention was not to purchase anything, and she happened to have in her purse but one cent. Passing by a little stand, she saw some very large, rich looking oranges for sale at a penny a-piece. She spoke for one, took the cent from her pocket, when suddenly a thought arrested her. She could not help it, but involuntarily stayed her hand; it was this: "I have just left a luxurious table; I have had all I wanted: how foolish in me to spend even this cent, when I may come across some poor beggar child, to whom it may be a treasure." She replaced the cent, and went on her way. A long distance was before her; but as she came to the head of a narrow alley,

she paused for a moment; something seemed to draw her irresistibly towards the place; she knew a poor widow lived there; a fadylike woman, who supported her children by her own industry, and she thought she might just look in upon her for a moment, to ascertain if she was comfortable. The widow was sitting by a small fire, he

children ranged around the hearth, as she entered; the former made her welcome, but in subdued tones; and our friend saw that she had been weeping. With great delicacy she inquired the cause.

"To tell you the truth, Mrs. M." said the widow, while her cheek crimsoned, "I have today spent my last fartheing for bread for these children; and though I have work, yet my The Karaites take their name from the Hemoney was advanced, and I cannot get more brew word Kara, signifying Scripture, because till it is finished to-morrow. My oldest boy came running home a few moments ago from to promote and establish religion among us, but to secure and preserve our physicial, as tions of the rabbies, on which the other Jews, called, by way of distinction, Talmudist, Rab-It has further been frequently decided, that binist, Pharisaical Jews, and Son of the Text, town. It may be of the greatest importance contracts entered into upon Sunday are void lay so much stress. This is the fundamental but I am a stranger in this neighborhood; I under the act of 1794. (See Kepner vs. point of difference. They are said to hold don't like to expose my poverty by borrow-

"And I am sorry to tell you that one penny said, the words of the Act of Assembly "are fell into gross errors, when such as retained is all I have at present," said our friend, "but sufficient to embrace every species of worldly the pure faith gave them the name of their that will enable you to get what you wish, and

The letter was sent for; it was written by man, and a dependent. She begged her to come

There was no time to be lost, and on foot and alone the widow set out, traveling, secure in her poverty, six weary miles.

By midnight, her feet, for the first, time in twelve years, pressed upon the threshold of met her with tears. Tired and travel-worn mon of vindictiveness longer rule in that dy-

The old father died with the dawn, but not before he had affixed a codicil to his will. making his child and her children heirs to most of his large estate; and to-day the poor shirt-sewer, who was stitching herself into the grave, lives beloved and respected by rich and poor; her children, well educated, promise to become blessings and honors to her. Upon transparent vase, containing one cent; and she often reminds her friends, that through

" Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" prove that no Karaite has been punished for town, county or State; and if God enlarges

nicate:" for "with such sacrifices God is well

Remember that to put a sound gospel tract

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 24, 1852.

"THE SABBATH AND THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD."

"The thing is a defiance of Almighty God public, bold, open; and an outrage on all or justify, and for which no form or amount profit could make the least amends." [Independent of June 3d.

It is generally imputed to our Puritan forefathers, as one of their distinguishing excellencies, that they were rigid observers of the Sabbath. Their stringent laws, by which even the traveler was prevented from pursuing his journey on the first day of the week, been the chief bulwark of public morals; and loud is the lamentation, that public opinion will not tolerate the same rigidness now. Could their ardent wishes be met, there would be a solemn stillness on the day of their devotions, broken only by the voices of them that worship God, and proclaim his praise. Not a steamboat would plow the waters, not a vessel would be loosed from her moorings, not a car would move upon our railroads, not a mailcoach would be driven, not a post-office opened, not a canal that would not be locked up, not a house of entertainment open any where, not an article of provision or of luxury sold, nor sound of cart, nor clangor of horn. All would be at rest.

And would not this be a beautiful specta cle? Verily, it would. Only one sad reflection would attend it, namely, that all this was brought about on a day possessing no rightful claim to such a disctinction; in order to which the day that really is entitled to it had to be robbed of the sanctity which God had conferred upon it. For that another day was once esteemed sacred by God's people, is most indisputable. Who gave it that sacredness? The Creator of all things. When? When he rested. Why? "Because that in it he had rested from all his work which he created and made." Gen. 2: 3. If that same day which the Creator then constituted holy, is not holy still, let the scriptural proof that it is otherwise be furnished.

We certainly admire the zeal of those who plead for the better sanctification of what they suppose to be the Sabbath. But is it the Sabbath, after all, that they are contending for? Should they succeed even beyond their most sanguine expectations, they will only have effected what will afterwards have to be entirely undone. For "every plant that my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up," Matt. 15: 13. Under the mistaken notion that they are advocating the cause of the Sabbath, because they insist upon the santification of one seventh part of time, they suppose themselves to be doing God service. But when they shall have ac complished their work, and shall appear before God, saying, "We have finished that which thou gavest us to do," it will be some what withering to their self-satisfaction, to hear Him say, "Who hath required this at your hands?"

The tone of rebuke assumed by these pretended reformers towards those who do not reverence the Sunday, would undoubtedly be somewhat moderated, if they could be following:made to see that they were contending for nothing but a human tradition. And why not pause a while for the investigation of this very point? Why not prayerfully ask, whether God has commanded men to keep holy the Sunday? For aught we know to the contrary, the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad may be very wicked men, and may concern themselves but little whether the Sunday is a divinely sanctified day, or not. They may, by this very indifference, give evidence of their enmity against God. But how shall we best succeed in waking up the consciences of such people? How shall we make them feel, that running their trains on Sunday is "a defiance of Almighty God, and an outrage on all Christian decency ?" Is it to be done by mere denunciation? This may answer in those cases where the understanding is well convinced that the practice denounced is a clear violation of Divine Law. But in cases where there is not such conviction, it will have scarcely any other effect than to excite contempt and more determined opposition.

Certainly, we have no right to assume, that are as well convinced of the fallacy of the rea- age." soning by which it is attempted to be proved unless it be a problem in mathematics. But holy.

proofs laid upon them for Sabbath-breaking, join with us who have an express precept for simply because they do not understand why our faith and practice. Unite your testimoa law, which so explicitly declares the seventh | ny to ours, that in the mouths of a mighty day to be the Sabbath, should lay them under multitude of witnesses every word may be sin for working on the first day of the week. established. Join with us in telling the wick-True, they have never investigated the sub- ed, that the same Sabbath which God project thoroughly, and are not prepared for an claimed from Sinai, is still, as it was then, "the argument with those who reprove them Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Confess your Hence, when reproved, it may be that they error in having labored to impose upon them Christian decency. It is a wound upon the keep silence. But their silence is no evil the observance of a spurious institution, and morals and religion of the community, the dence that their understanding is enlightened. perniciousness of which no one can measure, Though silenced, they think as they did be- lend your example to such a God-dishonoring the iniquity of which no sophistry can palliate fore, and only wait for their reprovers to be course. Then, with a good face, you may gone, that they may resume, with greater de- tell them that a Sabbath-breaking railroad is termination, the very course which has subjected them to censure. Conscience never becomes really awake. For if the understanding, even doubtingly, and with the greatest overt act, but the very spirit of Sabbath-break forth in the Fourth Commandment attaches the time, when, on the day which commemoto another day, it is impossible to create any are magnified by their descendants as having self-reproving conscience with regard to smallest avenue for evasion, will rouse con-

We commenced these remarks with the

science to its duty.

design of suggesting the propriety of adopting a different method of labor with these very wicked profaners of the Sunday rest. The denunciatory method has been tried pretty effectually, and the evil which it aims to cure seems only to increase. We recommend a sober, earnest, persevering effort, to convince them that the day which they secu larize is entitled to be counted holy. Le God's direct and explicit testimony be brought to bear upon the question. Let the passage of Scripture be adduced, where it is said that God blessed the first day, and sanctified it because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made." Or, i that cannot be found, point out the one which says, that "God blessed the first day, and sanctified it, because that in it Christ rose from the dead." Or, if that is rather apocry phal, bring forward the passage which shows, that Christ rested from his work on the first day of the week. Or, if that too is wanting, find the one which says, that the inspired Apostles observed the first day of the week by abstaining from all secular business. Find something express, and direct to the point which you would desire to prove. Do up the thing honestly, plainly, and without so phistry or evasion. If you have a 'thus saith the Lord' for your doctrine, you can make it stand out from the inspired page in bold relief, so that the ignorant, and the half blind, can see it. But remember, that when we call for a 'thus saith the Lord,' we do not mean thus saith Dyonisius or Tertullian. Those whom you would convict of sin, have a right

to expect God's testimony, not man's. Now, it is the uniform, utter failure of our Puritan zealots—we do not use the term in any opprobrious sense—to find, a direct warrant for Sunday-keeping in the word of God, which leaves the consciences of those whom they would reform unawakened. Their whole argument is a motley piece of patchwork, made up of perverted scripture, doubtfulinferences, and scraps from the old Fathers. Yet, as if its canonicalness were not to be questioned, they go on denouncing those who were the most heaven-daring sinners that ever taxed the forbearance of Almighty God. Hence, the writer who has furnished us with our text, breaks forth in such strains as the

"Every railroad constructed to run its trains upon the Sabbath [Sunday,] or permitted by its constituted guardians so to do, is one of the most grievous and outrageous public defiances of the authority of Almighty God, that could possibly be entered into.

"In very truth, every such structure is an iron clamp, fastening our globe more securethe means and the sanction of such a perwretches might tremble to think of meeting sult of his motion. at the judgment. Certainly, their works wil follow them, when they have gone into etermotion as the productive power of such in- hands of the Bishops. They are fully aware inculcates, as much as it did those who listened iquity, the roar and trembling will be felt in the lower world, sinking down still deeper the authors of such guilt and misery into the experience of its consequences."

the nearest realization of such an imagined ries, announced a "midnight service" to in- of the various committees, appointing delecauseway to hell that we can ever expect to augurate Easter Sunday. The civil authori- gates to sister Associations, &c. The delebehold upon this globe. It is the culmination of depravity and of the defiance of God, and of a leagueship with the powers of darkness, the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad in that material direction, in this our modern Bishop, who advised that the service should -alternate, J. M. Allen; to the Central As-

that Sunday is the divinely appointed Sabbath, would make no great objection to such au- her Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth. One cock; to the Wisconsin Association, Hiram service. Oh! that we might do so, and duras we are. The strong light in which the thoritative denunciations, if it were establish pamphlet by Miss Diana Campbell, "a no- P. Burdick. question is viewed by us, may be, to them, ed, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the day vice lately seceded," exhibits the whole sysfaint as the twilight that glimmers in the first on whose account they are employed is Di- tem as one in which the demands of will and any other, we may give the names of the Asdawn of morning. But has the writer who vinely constituted a day of rest. The law conscience made by this Mother Superior are sociation's officers for the ensuing year. Correproves them in the denunciatory language which says, Thou shalt not steal, is too plain equal to anything the Pope has ever claimed. responding Secretary—James Bailey, Little which stands at the head of this article, any for even a fool to call in question. He that In consequence of the indignation excited, right to suppose that their consciences accuse robs his neighbor, therefore, may at once be several gentlemen were stated to have gone them of a breach of the Sabbath law? Has denounced as a wicked sinner. If he breaks down from London to collect information he a right to take it for granted, that they open his neighbor's dwelling, and carries off relative to this proceeding, to lay before the need no argument to enlighten them on this his silver spoons, it is not necessary to go into House of Commons also. point? Those who have been educated in an argument with him, to convince him that Mr. Fergus O'Connor, who lately returned the rigidness of Puritanism, may very natural he has broken the eighth commandment. His from New York, was taken into custody on niversary were more than usually numerous, ly suppose, that every one who works or plays conscience tells him that at once. But is it Wednesday, under the warrant of the Speak- and were attended by large congregations. on Sunday feels the compunctions of a guilty the same with him who secularizes the Sun- er of the House, for misconducting himself to- On Sabbath evening a discourse was preach- that we give a cordial support to our Publicaconscience; and the writer in question ap- day? It is not absolutely certain, that God wards several of the Members. Besides ed by Jared Kenyon of Alfred; on Sab- tion Society, both by purchasing its publicapears to be one of that class. We doubt his has said, Remember the first day of the week, abuse with his tongue, he struck with his fist, bath morning, a discourse by Thomas E. tions ourselves, and by prevailing on others to capability of viewing any subject, whatever, to keep it holy.' It is certain, however, that interrupting repeatedly the progress of busifrom any other than a Puritan stand-point, he once commanded the seventh day to be kept ness." It is however doubted by many, wheth-

people, who fail to feel the force of the re-slumbering conscience of a guilty community, inquisition into the affairs of the Land Scheme. Joshua Clarke of Brookfield. On First-day ed to the consideration of our brethren.

penitently tell them, that you will no longer " an iron clamp, fastening our globe more se curely to the roots of hell."

We long to see the day, when not only the uncertainty, supposes that the sanctity set ing, shall cease from the land. God speed rates creative goodness, the whole world shall be at rest. No happier era can dawn upon the popular observance. Nothing but that these realms of sin. But we have no confistrength of conviction which leaves not the dence that the pseudo-reformatory measures which spring from Puritan theology, will contribute any thing towards bringing it about.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Church of England Matters—Fergus O'Comer—Brit-

In the Arches Court, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Gladstone, who some time ago spoke of the blame which attached to the Bishop of the matter with a bare sketch. London for encouraging Tractarianism, and whom the Bishop interdicted from preaching, was admonished to refrain from reading prayrine offices, in the consecrated building called from the Bishop. He is besides condemned and province of Canterbury also. Intimation | lieved." has been given of an intended appeal; and for the success of that appeal to the highest man has in the House of Commons this week carried, by a majority of 156 against 111, his Clerks. motion for a Select Committee "to inquire into the circumstances connected with the institution of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to the vicarage tolerated the Romanizing practices of Mr. B., that the Church of Rome was the appropriate sphere for such "histrionics," as he himself at last termed them. Considerable interest has been excited by Mr. Horsman's success in this matter, as on his first giving notice of his motion, the Government undertook to make do not square their actions by it, as if they lic Chapel, in a town where there was an Eng- afternoon. lish Episcopal congregation; and, as farther alledged, even carried, as Papist priests do, a stone altar on which to offer mass. Mr. H. the public examination of candidates for orfarther pointed to a Popish Directory which dination, as requested by letters of churches. ly to the roots of hell. And those who have although the proceedings were carried through proposed to hold at Hebron about the middle the hand in such a work, those who supply in haste, to prevent the parishioners from even of July. trying to find the means of preventing such a

taking the task of inquisition and exposure only hope it will interest our readers, and imof the Romanistic tendencies which prevail to it when presented to the Association. among Tractarian clergymen, and do nothing to restrain them. A Mr. S. Lee, in the dio- in discussing the resolutions which are append-We wish to be clearly understood. We been made of the Popery of Miss Sellon and Kenyon; to the Ohio Association, Rowse Bab-

On the 4th inst., the House of Commons Museum, and £52,343 for salaries and other ordinary expenses for the ensuing year. Great complaints continue to be made, by students who resort to this great collection of Literature, of the sad want of accommodation and condition of the catalogues. J. A. BEGG.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Western Associaion held its seventeenth annual meeting with the 1st Church in Genesee, Allegany Co., N Y., commencing on Fifth-day, June 24, and closing on the following First-day. The at tendence was larger than usual, and included, we believe, every Seventh-day Baptist minister living within the bounds of the Association. There were also present James H. Cochran as delegate from the Eastern Association, Joshua Clarke as delegate from the Central Association, Eli Forsythe as delegate from the Ohio Association, and other visiting brethren from different parts of the denomination. The people living in the vicinity seem

to have made their arrangements beforehand to get what good they could of the meetings, and from first to last their presence testified that they felt a deep interest in the deliberations. We would very gladly report at length the proceedings; but we are compelled, by the brief time at our command, and the small space left us this week, to dismiss

The [morning of Fifth-day was occupied with the Introductory Discourse, which was preached by N. V. Hull, his theme being the ers. publicly preaching, and administering di- duty of Christians to study the characteristics of the times in which they live, and direct Long Acre Chapel, until he obtains a license their labors accordingly. The text was Rom. 13: 11-" Knowing the time, that now it is to pay the costs of the suit. The prohibition high time to awake out of sleep; for now extends to the whole of the diocese of London is our salvation nearer than when we be-

ized by the choice of J. M. Allen of Alfred quarter, it is not unimportant that Mr. Hors- for Moderator, and A. C. Burdick of Independence and E. R. Clarke of Friendship for

Then followed the reading of the letters: and, if we mistake not, there was one from each church in the Association. Some of opinion to censure, by accepting his condition- ditions by baptism, that from Hartsville, which al resignation. Nothing that has since occur- reported twenty baptisms, and that from 2d red has indicated that the Bishop acted volun- Alfred, which reported twenty-three baptisms. tarily in the case, and he had previously long | Nearly all of them expressed a growing interest in our benevolent operations, but lawhen a true Protestant would have intimated mented that this interest was not connected with more of that devotional spirit which leads to the erection of the family altar, and the maintenance of the monthly concert of

The Reports of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, and the Corresponding Secreinquiry into the matter of the Bishop of Bath, tary, were then presented; the former of and Wells having inducted a person in such which we give below, that our readers may circumstances—as there was no evidence of see with what commendable zeal these churchany change in Mr. Bennett's opinions. On the es, a large number of which are quite feeble contrary, as proved by Mr. H., this clergyman, | are laboring to support and encourage each who went to the continent shortly after his other. The proper disposition of these reseparation from the church of St. Barnabas, ports, with the appointment of Standing Com-Pimlico, regularly attended a Roman Catho- mittees, and some minor matters, used up the

On Sixth-day morning, the Association assembled at eight o'clock, and proceeded to intimated that Mr. B. had been received into Two hours were spent in this way; and the the Church of Rome. This, however, he result was a conclusion to comply with the reintimated in a letter to Lord Castlereagh to be quest of the 2d Genesee Church for the ordithing which they could do in the case—as the Church in Hebron, Pa., for the appointthere was no law which could be brought to ment of a Committee who should ordain Bro. bear against the Bishop who inducted him, Hiram W. Babcock, at a meeting which it is

At ten o'clock, agreeable to previous ar public temptation and license to sin, have laid scandal. Mr. H., who exposed this conduct rangement, the Committee appointed last year up for themselves a responsibility to dis- of the Bishop, was opposed by the Govern- to prepare a Paper on Family Religion, pre- tude to our Heavenly Father. Though the charge before God, which the most hardened ment, who are evidently mortified at the re- sented their report, the reading of which oc- proportion is small, a few of them have cupied nearly an hour. This document will It really is high time that laymen were under- soon be published in the Recorder, and we

The afternoon of Sixth-day was taken up "Certainly, a Sabbath-breaking railroad is cese of Exeter, in his zeal for Popish vaga- ed, in receiving and disposing of the reports violence, communicated, it is said, with the the Eastern Association, Thomas E. Babcock no be held. Farther exposures have also sociation, Wm. C. Kenyon-alternate, Jared

In this connection, perhaps as well as in Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y. Treasurer-David R. Stillman, Alfred Center, Allegany E. R. Clarke.

The strictly religions exercises of this An-Babcock of Independence, followed by a col- do the same. lection for the Associational Mission; on Saber his eccentricities and violence were not bathafternoon, by Geo. B. Utter of New York; "Denominational Sins," are most heartily warm," may not be characteristic of the true we know, that there are vast numbers of Come, then, all ye who desire to arouse the wholly stimulated to escape from the dreaded and on the evening following the Sabbath, by approved by this Association, and commend-minister, provided his talk be not true and ap-

morning, James H. Cochran, of Plainfield, N. voted £21,360 for the buildings of the British J., preached a sermon in behalf of the Foreign Mission, which was followed by a collection. In the afternoon, Leman Andrus of Pendleton preached the ordination discourse, after which N. V. Hull gave a charge to the candidate, and the right-hand of fellowship

was extended to him by T. E. Babcock.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held with the church in Independence, Alegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in thought. We have reason to believe, that June, 1853. Leman Andrus is appointed to preach the introductory discourse; H. P Burdick alternate.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, immediately or their appointment, made arrangements to supter Co., Pa., with regular labors during the year; and to furnish a limited supply to the Church in Persia, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. that Church having agreed to meet the ex-They also made conditional arrangements to furnish aid to the Church in Clarence, Erie Co., and that in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y. Those conditions not having been carried out, the supply was not furnished.

FINANCES.—At the commencement of the due for missionary labor already performed. That demand has been canceled. The amount for which the missionary in Hebron, Ulysses, and vicinity receives on the field of labor is one hundred and seventeen dollars, leaving proposed reform, it were folly to expect that eighty-three dollars to be supplied by the As- success will crown the most judicious scheme sociation. Of this sum he has received \$37 50, on its first presentation. The work must be leaving his due \$45 48. The Church in Persia has been visited three times, for which about thirty dollars has been paid by the Church, leaving nothing due. During the year the Executive Committee have settled nounce the people who may not at once apwith Bro. Alonzo Green, heir of Nathan Green, deceased, and have received in notes and cash three hundred dollars. The said Nathan Green, in a will dated some years since, devised to the Executive Committee of the Association an unnamed amount as residuary legatee. The cash, amounting to \$23 59, ever, be a difference of opinion as to what has been paid to the Treasurer of the Asso-In the afternoon, the Association was organ. | ciation. The notes are in the hands of the Clerk of the Committee.

REPORT OF LABORS.—Bro. H. W. Babcock reports that he has divided his labors on the Sabbath between the churches at Hebron and two others have professed conversion. Encouraging improvement has been realized both in the extent and attention of the congregations at the out-stations; and a desire is manifested for the continuance of labor. Some are apparently discussing the Sabbath question with candor; though opposition manifests itself under a variety of forms.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—The Executive Committee have directed their efforts mainly by the writer; but as to what amount of aptto the purpose of securing the location of laborers with the feeble churches within the Association. Brother Hiram W. Babcock is located at Hebron, and Bro. Rowse Babcock is located in the vicinity of the churches of portant that some one should be settled with the Church in Persia. Could one be obtained, the Church would probably be able to furthe only fields that need attention.

feel that, in the increased attention bestowed upon the subject by the churches, evinced by the better time and enlarged liberality of their contributions, they have cause of encourage- discourage those who may be approved of ment, yet, to meet the increasing demand laid God as his armor-bearers. If we adopt the upon us in this respect, we need to extend the sentiment of the writer, unqualified as it is, scale of our operations; to do which, a still more vigorous effort to raise the means will be necessary. The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society has the presbytery will adopt the same standard been asked to aid us, but no response has of excellence to be required of the candidate. been received. What is coming from the without foundation. The Government, after nation of Bro. Phineas S. Crandall on the fol- estate of Bro. Nathan Green can be realized several weeks, intimated that there was no- lowing First-day, and also with the request of only in small sums through a series of years. Our appeal is therefore to the churches. T. E. BABCOCK, Chairman of Com.

Report on the State of Religion.

The Committee on the State of Religion respectfully report: That in their estimation the communications from the churches show been graciously revived, and enlarged by the hold of the matter than heretofore.

ing the year to come be blessed with a more extended work of revival.

L. Andrus, Chairman.

Resolutions.

1. Resolved, That this Association advises the churches of which it is composed, to invite meet with them and aid in the ordination of these to teach," unaccompanied by such sister churches as they may please, to sending them to the Association for examina- unparalleled success which has attended the tion and ordination.

2. Resolved, That duty to God, to ourselves, and to the rising generation, imperiously demands of us, as Seventh-day Baptists,

V 3. Resolved. That the articles which recent-

4. Resolved. That while this Association regards the doings of its Executive Committee with interest, it especially commends their efforts to supply feeble and destitute churches with the preached gospel; believing such a course more advisable than to expend our efforts to seek new fields, leaving our own churches destitute.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY.

The subject of ministerial education has within a few years elicited much valuable much prejudice has been overcome, and that many false notions have yielded to the sway of true Bible teachings. Most heartily do l approve all judicious measures for the elevation of the gospel ministry; among which I deem the education of the ministry of vital ply the churches in Hebron and Ulysses, Pot-importance. The time may not yet have come when our denomination can launch forth into extensive and expensive schemes of education; but the time has fully come when the subject should be thoroughly investigated and discussed. Hence I conceive that the various resolutions and reports which have been brought before our Associations and Conference, as well as articles in the Recorder, have year there was nearly one hundred dollars not been ill-timed or premature. I think the subject should be kept before the people, until its merits and demerits are fairly understood. Obvious as may be the truths of any slow, and the patience of the most enduring must be severely tested. Hence, it is not characteristic of the true reformer, to depreciate his plan, and take hold of the work with alacrity. He must labor on, content with slow marches and apparently small results.

That we need highly qualified ministers, must be conceded by all. There may, howconstitutes the most desirable qualifications. There are not a few who discard a thorough education as a necessary qualification for the has labored in the employ of the Committee minister of the gospel. But, if I mistake not. on the field included in Potter Co., Pa. He the most ultra of these will admit, that a minister cannot have too much mental discipline. Ulysses, occupying upon First-days a number provided it be wholly consecrated to God, and of out-stations in the vicinity. His labors in let not his education puff him up and make the churches have been attended with consid- him forget his holy calling; while, on the of Frome." This is the person whom the these were of an encouraging character; as erable encouragement. Four have been add-other hand, the most strenuous advocate of an Bishop of London was compelled by public that from Wirt, which reported fifteen ad- ed to the Church in Ulysses by baptism, and educated ministry does not claim that any amount of unsanctified intellect can qualify the minister for his holy avocation.

> Much stress is laid by "A MINISTER," in a well-written article in the Recorder of May 27th, on "aptness to teach," as an indispensable qualification for the ministry. This is certainly the teaching of the Bible, as quoted ness to teach is indispensable, the Bible has not informed us, and the writer has left us in the dark on this point. He insists with much carnestness, that the candidate for holy or-Clarence and Darien; and it is deemed im- | ders shall be a teacher, and that, however much zeal and piety and goodness a man may possess, if he want "aptness to teach," he can nish half of his support. But these are not never receive ordination—under his "incog." Now, as this "aptness to teach" is a variable PROSPECTS, &c. Though the Committee quantity, and as the writer has specified no degrees of excellence to be required, it has occurred to me, that his remarks may tend to we may never ordain another minister, for it is hardly supposable that all the members of We may suppose that "A Minister" would require a very high degree of "aptness to tanah," while coher ministers might be content to accept great piety, zeal and perseverance, with small "aptness to teach." It seems to me that we should avoid both extremes.

But while I admit that "aptness to teach" is required by the Bible, I firmly believe that tokens of the Divine favor in a number of them, this qualification is less essential to success which lay us under new obligations of grati- than the others already specified. I predicate this belief on the teachings of the Bible, and on human experience. It seems to me that addition of young converts. Among the in- the preaching of Christ and the apostles was dications of improvement in the spiritual not so much "exegetical" as it was the sponcondition of the churches, we ought not to taneous outgusbing of that deep-toned devoing tramp of the iron horse that they set in for little of good is to be expected at the press them with the importance of the duty it overlook the fact that their contributions to tion which so eminently characterized them. benevolent purposes, within the year past, They did not deal so much in elaborate dishave been more regular and liberal, and a cussions, and "exegetical" essays, as in simmuch larger proportion of them have taken ple truth, unadorned save by the heart-reaching emotions with which it was uttered. I do But we are by no means beyond the reach not believe the Galilean fishermen, when of causes of alarm. The letters come up, called to the ministry, were possessed of great bringing before us the dark and cheerless aptness to teach; but, being possessed of great picture of many families without an altar of zeal and piety and pereverance, they grew in devotion—of churches, a few of whose mem- this grace. It seems to me that Christ's noties, however, being apprehensive of popular gates for the next year are as follows: To bers are left alone in the house of prayer—of table Sermon on the Mount is not remarkably congregations, for another whole year blessed "exegetical," but is remarkable for its pracwith the means of grace apparently almost tical and simple truth. Now, the experience without signs of improvement. These things of all the past teaches that deep-toned piety. call loudly for an humbling of ourselves before | coupled with unyielding perseverance and God, and a more thorough consecration to his burning zeal, have been the predominant elements of ministerial success.

While I admit that great "aptness to each" adds efficiency to these qualifications, I must nevertheless believe, that this is not an indispensable prerequisite of success; for nany have been eminently successful have not been remarkably "apt to teach." But, on the other hand, I do not believe, that Methodist preaching in this country. It has moved on like a resistless torrent, conquering. not so much by the scholastic accuracy of its teachings, as by the warmth and sincerity with which it has uttered the simple truths of the gospel. I believe that at the present time less good is done by the most learned and studied sermons, than by those having more soul and less mechanical accuracy. I readily ly appeared in the Sabbath Recorder, entitled, admit, that "talking an hour, and waxing preciable; but we have more to fear from cold,

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formal, and lifeless recitations, that never wax warm, than from those soul-stirring exhortations which have great warmth, and less accuracy. The latter have always been more effective than the former, and although "zeal and piety and eminent success" do "beautifully adorn the private Christian," they no less adorn the minister; and if the young candidate has been successful, and if " many have been converted under his labors," it seems to MSTRY. me that the ministry needs him none the less cation has because souls have been converted by means of "zeal and piety." While his zeal and valuable piety has been warming souls into life, the and that been freezing souls to death. the sway eartily do I the eleva-

Now, if it be admitted that the conversion of souls be the great purpose of the gospel ministry, it seems to me that he who is greatly instrumental in converting souls is highly qualified for that ministry.

It seems to me, that public teaching is but a small part of the minister's duty. He needs, above all men, those virtues which render private labor successful. The apostles did not succeed so much by learned public discourses as by faithful and persevering private effort. They mingled with the people, and " taught " We need ministers whose pre-eminent "piety and zeal" shall be living teachers. He who has most piety is the most "apt to teach' piety. While it is highly important that we be schooled in the doctrines of Christianity, it is more important that we be "taught" practical godliness. Hence I consider that the joint resolution for the purchase of "Catlin's not have grappled with all the metaphysical Mr. Mason, from the committee on Foreign piety will do more towards enforcing them, fashionable divine can do.

tended to discard "aptness to teach," as a ing the portrait of Henry Clay, presented to ministerial qualification. I have only endeav- the Nation by Mr. Fagnani, of New York, ored to show its true relation to other qualifi- and directing it to be placed in the Congres-

Now, what are the wants of our denominaduly qualified, yet it is true that many more day, but was not finally acted upon. are needed. Many of our oldest churches are destitute of pastors, and are fast declining, while numerous small churches in the West are struggling to maintain a precarious existence, without the preached word, except as lution. accident may bring it to them. Such is our present condition. But what will be the future? The gray hairs and trembling voices sible to reach, and thus let the chasm continue | neither of which was disposed of. to widen, or shall we fill these vacancies, as fast as they occur, with the best material we can now obtain, while at the same time we urge forward our plans of education, thus the conclusion adjourned over to Second-day. providing both for the present and future? The latter seems to me to be our true policy. We must not expect that the new candidate will be as strong as the hero of many battles, who has just fallen. Many of our strongest ministers were weak when they began. They were not very "apt to teach" then, but they were pious, zealous, and persevering, and by these they have conquered in many wellfought battles. So it will be with the rising railroad and educational purposes was farther generation of ministers, (if indeed we do not forbid them to rise, by unreasonable exactions.)

of securing the highest degree of excellence in the ministry. We should aim at a thoroughus make the best of present circumstances, and keep our ship from sinking until compe- Arkansas, three million acres; to California, tent pilots and sailors can be secured. A LAYMAN.

NEW YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .the Society has had three agents actively enhalf of the counties of the State have been visit action of the Legislature on this subject, and consideration of a proposition made by Dr. Mandeville, of Albany, to strike out a sentence for other educational purposes. in the report of the Executive Committee, complimentary to the Woman's State Temperance Society, and substituting a sentence indorsing the efforts of woman in her proper sphere—the social and domestic circles. was adopted by a vote of 62 to 59.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The steamer Crescent City, with leleven days later news from California, two million dollars in gold dust, and a large number of passengers, arrived at New York on Second-day. The news is not important. Discoveries of gold of public worship. continue to be made, both in California and Oregon. On the other hand, it is said that a company recently left San Francisco for the on the Pacific side.

had been considerably on the decline for near a week, from over-doing and working in the close inquiry, his friends are satisfied that he and sentenced to be hung, to strike terror inwas unconscious of whatever passed during to the remaining Chiefs. the morning and forenoon of the fatal day.

H. P. BURDICK.

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND DAY, JUNE 21.

In the SENATE, nothing of importance was done. The bill relating to salt lands in Michigan was passed, besides which some petitions,

were referred, and communication rs eceived The House met, read the journal, and ad-

al private matters. The bill extending the for a few days. She was in excellent health exegetical discourses" of others may have Michigan, for saline purposes, was read a a salute on Jenny's leaving the vessel. We third time and passed.

The House spent some time upon the bill granting lands to all the States; Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, California, Illinois, to use theirs for railroad purposes; the remaining States for educational pur- talogue of the Great Exhibition," and of the receipts of Wool into England from Ausposes; all land granted by any other act dur- "Knight's Illustrated Shakspeare," were de- tralia are likely to be much smaller than usual, ing the present Congress, to any State, for stroved railroads, to be deducted from the amount granted by this bill. A motion to lay it upon the table was negatived by a vote of 73 them repentance and faith by word and deed, against 99. The morning hour having expired, this subject was laid aside, and the Senate bill to establish a branch mint at San Francisco was taken up and passed.

FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 23. In the SENATE, Mr. Seward, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a candidate may be "apt to teach" who may Collection of Indian Scenes, Portraits," &c. abstractions of theological schools, nor be able | Claims, reported a joint resolution for the reto frame a discourse after the "latest style." | lief of the Spanish Consul, and other Spanish If he can express the simple truths of the gos- subjects residing at New Orleans and Key pel, with earnestness and warmth, his daily | West, for losses sustained by violence during the year 1851. A large number of territorithan all the exegetical nicety of the most al bills were received from the House, and were taken up, and appropriately referred. I have not, in the foregoing remarks, in- | The joint resolution from the House, acceptsional Library, was taken up and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of tion? It is the part of wisdom to yield to Bennett's Land Bill, granting land to all the the necessities of the present, and patiently States for Railroad and Educational purposes, provide for the future. No fact is more pain- which, after considerable discussion, was read the Burmese, some stating 25,000, others say fully obvious than that there is a great desti- a third time and passed over. The Deficien- the enemy has entirely disbanded. The Burtution of ministers in our denomination. If cy Bill, as returned from the Senate with mese Governor recently sent a messenger to we allow that all those now in the field are amendments, occupied the remainder of the Gen. Godwin, offering to open negotiations,

> FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 24. The SENATE spent a large part of the day in discussing a resolution to amend the rules

The House agreed to an amendment by the Senate to the House bill providing i of our fathers in the gospel, plainly admonish effectually for the punishment of incendiarism us of a greater destitution still, about to come in the District of Columbia, and to make all upon us. One by one they ascend to their re- house-burning Penitentiary offences. The ward, and turn back their wishful eyes to see remainder of the day was occupied in a dison whom their mantles fall. Now, shall we cussion of the Land Grant Bill, the Pennsyl raise a standard which it is at present impos- vania election case, and the Deficiency Bill,

> SIXTH DAY, JUNE 25. The SENATE was occupied all day upon

In the House, Mr. Bennett's Bill appropriating lands to all the States for railroad and but not disposed of. Ditto of the Pennsyl- habitants rose as above. vania contested election case.

SABBATH-DAY, JUNE 26. The House only was in session. Mr. Ben-

considered, and finally passed by a vote of 96 fifteen or twenty dwelling-houses, occupied to 86. The bill appropriates to Missouri In conclusion, I may say, that I am in favor three millions of acres, to Alabama, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Iowa, vicinity, were at one time in imminent danger, three millions of acres; to Michigan, two but were saved by the exertions of the firemen ly educated ministry—a ministry "apt to million five hundred thousand acres; to Wisteach" the whole gospel; but it were suicidal consin, two million five hundred thousand by the falling of a lighted lamp into spirits of two of the latter were killed and thirty-eight with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona to our best interest to make such qualifications acres; to Louisiana, two million five hundred turpentine, which one of the workmen was a sine qua non of the ministry at present. Let thousand acres; to Mississippi, two million drawing from a barrel. The full amount of ed. The children say that the Indians had member until removed by death to join the church acres; to Florida, two million acres; to loss will probably reach \$150,000 at least. three million acres; to Illinois, one million acres; to Indiana, all the public land not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, Brown's Furnace, recently, during a very and one million acres in addition thereto; to heavy shower of rain. Several men took shell Ohio, all the public land not sold, located, or | ter in a building near the Furnace, when one State Temperance Society, it was stated that reserved, lying within her limits, and two of them saw descending from the heavens an millions of acres in addition thereto; and to immense volume of water, and with an exclaeach of the States, Maine, New Hampshire, mation of terror sprang from the house, his gaged in canvassing the State during the year, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con- companions following him. They had scarceand that several others have been engaged necticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl- ly left the building, when the volume, disduring portions of the same time. More than vanis, Delaware, North Carolina, South Caro- charging itself in the creek, swept away the lina, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, building the men had left, together with a mill and Tennessee, at the rate of one hundred which stood upon the stream. ed. and most of this number thoroughly can- and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and vassed. The principal efforts of the Execu- Representative in the Thirty-second Congress tive Committee have been in behalf of the from said States respectively; and to each of principles of the Maine Law. Over 300,000 the organized Territories and the District of petitioners had been brought to beseech the Columbia, one hundred and fifty thousand acres. The eleven States first named are to the action of that body had been as favorable apply their shares in the construction of railas could have been anticipated. A large part roads, and the remainder of the States and of an afternoon session was consumed in the Territories, and the District of Columbia, are to expend theirs for the support of schools, or

European News.

Ten days later news from Europe has been received since our last, by the steamers Franknumber of the members. The proposition lin, Niagara, and Atlantic. The following is a summary of it.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation prohibiting the public exercise of Roman Catholic ceremonies elsewhere than in places

ed most clearly, that, contrary to all expectasilver mines of Mexico. Great mortality is tions, the war is far from being finished. The pieces, from one to twenty-four-pounders, all reported among passengers to San Francisco Kaffirs had rallied throughout the Amatolus, spiked, and the trunnions and knobs of the and had gone back to the Waterkloof, where Macome was in command, and had been join- says they were buried there by the brave men Suicide of M. S. Brundage.—As any in- ed by a large number of rebel Hottentots, formation upon this subject will be very de- The Kaffirs are as much unsubdued as ever, sirable, I would say, that since a notice was and fight with the greatest energy and fiercewritten for the Recorder his friends have visit- ness. It was thought, however, that the polied the place, and ascertained that his health cy of the new Commander in-Chief, General one of them somehow lost his foothold, slipped Cathcart, would soon tell powerfully upon into the water, and was carried over the Falls them. He had directed that the cattle of the a hight of 120 feet. Fortunately he was floatwater, and that, at, the time of his death, he Kaffirs should he destroyed when captured. ed into a shallow part of the river, where he was laboring under severe brain fever. Upon Two of the rebel chiefs had been captured regained his footing, and remained there until

running on the first of August, Letween Liver-

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt and Madame Gold schmidt, late Jenny Lind, returned to Europe by the Atlantic, Captain West, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday, the 9th ult On landing she was enthusiastically cheered M. and Madame Goldschmidt drove to the In the Senate, a number of petitions were house of John Bald, Esq., the Swedish Conpresented, and reports were made upon sever- sul at Liverpool, whose guest she was to be time for the selection of lands granted to and spirits. The crew of the Atlantic fired understand that it is not her intention to give any performance during her stay at Liverpool.

The extensive printing establishment of the Messrs. Clowes, in London, was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$50,000. The whole of the editions of the "Illustrated Ca- made annually to Great Britain. This year

The National Exhibition of Irish Industry was opened at Cork on Thursday, June 10th.

The Roman Catholic religious population in the Canton of Fessido in Switzerland are superseded, and their property confiscated, by an order of a General Council, carried by a majority of two. This act of intolerance has stirred up anew the spirit of discontent that at present pervades the Republic.

The greater part of Bosnia Serai, the capi-23d May. During the conflagration the troops committed the most abominable acts of rapine the money paid for marriage fees at home. and pillage.

Latest news from Rangoon is to the 23d April. No further collision had taken place. Cholera was abating. A cessation of hostilities is at least temporarily restored, for Burmese laborers were crowding into the city, tempted by the offer of wages at the rate 2 annas (6 cents) per day. The European troops are suffering from want of proper food and shelter, their rations consisting chiefly of bad pork. No hint has transpired respecting future movements. In all probablity nothing will be done till after the monsoon. Contradictory accounts reach camp of the force of but the General tore the missive, and sent word that if the British catch the Governor, they will hang him for firing on their flag of truce. The Governor is said to offer 50 in a certain point, and finally tabled the reso- rupees for the head of every white soldier, and 30 for Hindoos.

SUMMARY.

On the evening of June 14, about 2,000 of the inhabitants of Dunkirk rose en masse, and the New York and Erie Railroad machine shop, and having captured him, burnt his house to the ground. Tiles having accused another man, named Isaac Smith, in the same establishment, of having improper intercourse with his wife, with a view of extorting money private bills or in executive session, and at from him, on the false oath of Tiles' wife Smith was arrested, tried and acquitted. Smith took it so much to heart that he committed suicide. Tiles' wife then confessed her educational purposes, was farther discussed, perjury. On the facts getting wind, the in-

A dispatch dated Troy, June 27, 1852, says: This afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the steam iron mill of the Albany Iron nett's Bill giving lands to all the States for Works, in this city, which destroyed a large portion of these extensive works, and some chiefly by the operatives in the factory. The Troy Iron and Nail Works, in the immediate and citizens. The fire, it is said, was caused

A Water Spout, says the Abingdon Vir ginian, discharged itself in that county, near

Mr. Silas Perry died at Keene, N. H., June d, aged eighty-nine years. He entered the evolutionary army in 1779, when but sixteen rears old, and was one of a detachment of soldiers who guarded the house in which Major Andre was confined, and who escorted him sioner for twenty years.

A case of lynching recently occurred in Marshall, Harrison Co, Texas. A young man presented himself to one of the most re-The proceedings in the English Parliament | charged upon him, and he confessed it. He of his body were blown ten rods. are devoid of interest to readers on this side then attempted to leave the town, but a party of eight or ten men, who had become acquainted with the circumstances, seized and whipped him most severely.

The Cape of Good Hope Mail packet, Har- cently, they came suddenly upon several pieces and a negro man instantly, and seriously wound- Eli Forsythe, Montra, O. binger, with dates from the Cape to the 2d May, had arrived in England. The news showplace, four of which are copper, and nine iron cascables broken off. An old Mexican woman under the command of the noble Travis, Bowie and Crockett, at the siege of the Alamo, in 1836

While two gentlemen, strangers, were re cently viewing the Chaudiere Falls, Canada was severely bruised in tumbling over the Messrs. Viana, Jones & Chappell, of Liver- rocks, so much so that he had to be conveyed pool, announce a line of steamers to commence to New Liverpool on a bed in a cart.

Some three years since, a poor factory girl pool and Australia. Three of the intended working in one of the villages on Blackstone mond, Va., on a charge of being concerned in steamers are now employed in the Mediterra- River, in Rhode Island, was given a sealed the Portsmouth Bank robbery. The arrest letter by a maiden aunt, with a solemn injunc- was made on a telegraphic dispatch from Bostion not to open it until she was 18 years old. ton, a brother of Rand having been arrested The girl was then 15. On the 23d of last month, there with some of the stolen notes upon him, being her 18th birth-day, she opened the letter, which he alledged to have received from the and found directions for her to obtain a for- former. tune of \$8,000, willed to her by the aunt, who has since died. On Thursday last the fortunate girl obtained the whole amount in cash. She will probably have plenty of applications from young gentlemen to be permitted to assist her in taking care of it.

> The clip of Wool in the Western States this | Franklin. year, it is estimated, will exceed that of 1851 about fifteen per cent. In Ohio alone the clip will be about 14,000,000 of pounds. Australia has heretofore been a great Wool-growing country, and large shipments have been in consequence of the excitement caused by the production of gold-dust and the scarcity one or more cases of a disease resembling of laborers in agricultural pursuits.

The new law passed by the Legislature of Maine, respecting marriage licenses, saves \$5 to the young New Brunswickers who desire o "haste to the wedding," in the purchase of a license, and Calais is likely to become the Gretna Green of the border. On the southern border, also, (says the Boston Courier,) where the clergymen have felt that their dues were improperly filched from them by clergymen tal of Bosnia, was destroyed by fire on the and justices of New Hampshire, the law will probably act like a protective tariff, and keep

> A dispatch dated Buffalo, Saturday, June 26, 1852, says: The propeller Montezuma sprung a leak last night, between Ashtabula and Conneaut, on Lake Erie, and the fires bbls. of whisky, several casks tobacco, and a large quantity of wool, were cast overboard, and the propeller finally reached here this morning, after a hard night of bailing and pumping. Vessel and cargo insured.

> The steamer Yacht has arrived at New Orleans, bringing Rio Grande dates to the 12th June. The outrages on the frontier were on the increase, and murders were of frequent occurrence. The newspapers are filled with accounts of incursious to the American side, made by Mexicans and Indians. Five persons had been murdered near Augua Negro, and a party of Americans who started in pursuit of the murderers were forced to retreat, not being strong enough to effect anything.

The trial of Abijah Larned for the robbery of the Otsego County Bank of \$32,000, in De. Philadelphia. Of consumption, 17. cember, 1850, was concluded Saturday night. The jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of guilty, at half past nine. Hon. 29, and was killed. D. S. Dickinson, who pleaded in behalf of the prisoner, occupied six hours and a half. Hon. attacked the house of Henry Tiles, foreman in John C. Spencer was employed for the prosecution, and closed in a speech of several hours'

> On Sunday, the 13th June, two brothers, W. H. and Andrew J. Lawrence, residing at Estell County, on Red River, had an altercation relative to a partition fence. A. J. Lawhis brother while sitting on the fence the ball The U. S. Razee Independence, Com.

> day. The U. S. steam-frigate San Jacinto. left on the same day, on a cruise to the eastward. The Independence has been absent 35 months, having left Norfolk 26th July, 1849, rates 56 guns, with a company of 560 men.

had a skirmish with the Camanches, in which kinten, R. I., to this State in early life, and united horses and four captive children were recover- at its organization, of which he remained a worthy murdered their father and mother and elder brother and sister three days before the recap-

We learn from the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, that the work on the unfinished portion of dick, C. M. Lewis, R. S. Geer, F. C. Davis, C. Chesthe Wabash and Erie Canal, is progressing rapidly. Large numbers of men are employed at different points, and nothing but an unusually sickly season can prevent the comple- E. Kenyon, Jr., Little Genesee \$2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52 tion of the work by November next.

The Washington National Monument is lan- | Wm. Ennis guishing for want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers suggest to clergymen throughout the United States, that as the anniversary of our independence falls on Sunday, they shall each and all take up collections in their churches for this great and patriotic ob- E. R. Crandall

The members of the Legislature of Connecticut are men of the following occupations: John A. Langworthy to the gallows on the 2d of October, 1780. Farmers, 140; Manufacturers, 29; Mechanics, S. P. Crandall, Jr. It is quite probable that Mr. Perry was the 23; Merchants, 15; Lawyers, 11; Physicians, last survivor of that "Old Guard." Mr. Per- 7; Teachers, 4; Tanners, 4; Carmen, 8; S. S. Clarke ry was born in Leominster, Mass., had resided | Clergymen, 2; Author, 1; Publisher, 1; Print- John Fullmer, Pendleton fifty-two years in Keene, and has heen a pen- er, 1; Surveyor, 1; Treasurer, 1; Quarry- Joel Jones, Akron man, 1; Hotel-keeper, 1.

At Hartford, Ct., June 21st, as the Whigs Joseph Flint, Scio were firing a national salute of 100 guns in honor of Scott's nomination, a man named spectable merchants of that place as an appli- Viberts, who was assisting to fire the pieces, Wm. S. Burdick cant for a clerkship, with a forged letter of went before the gun just as it was discharging, George Maxson recommendation. The forgery was detected, and was instantly torn to pieces. Some parts

At Harper's Ferry, June 21st, a serious accident occurred while a salute was being fired in honor of the visit of the Board of Di- C. T. Champlin, Wirt rectors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad | Elias I. Maxson, West Ger While some laborers were digging a ditch Company—invited guests of the town. The M. M. Crandall, Ceres, Pa. for a fence in the Alamo, in San Antonia, re- cannon burst, killing Mr. James McLaughlin Geo. S. Crandall

> eight feet long, is to be erected by the Cen- E. P. Stout, Pratt, O. tral Ohio Railroad Company, over the Musk- W. H. Dawley, Rockville, R. I. ingum, at Zanesville. It is to have four spans, A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis. 1242 feet each, containing 67 tons of wrought, S. P. Burdick, Teotso, Wis. and 130 tons of cast iron. The only timber James Coon, Oak Grove, Wis. 200 used will be in the floor, which will require Henry J. Shintz, Walworth, Wis. 200 65 000 feet of lumber 65,000 feet of lumber.

Geo. Peabody, Esq., the eminent London Paul C. Maxson, Oxford 2 00 Panker, has given to the town of Danvers Banker, has given to the town of Danvers, Harriett S. Rogers Mass., his native place, the munificent sum of twenty thousand dollars for the establishment of a Lyceum and Library, and the erection of Richard S. Geer \$1 00 Simeon Babcock the necessary buildings.

Brewer, the Suffolk Bank defaulter, has Charles Rowley been sentenced to three years imprisonment George Marson in the State Prison, and one day solitary con- Jared Stillman

Oliver H. Rand has been arrested in Rich

Rev. Dr. Stow, pastor of the Rowe-st. Church, Boston, baptized ten persons on a recent Sunday. Of this number, four were young men, of nearly the same age, bearing for Western New York. Cheese 5 a 74c. the names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, and Benjamin

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, June 22d, says: The weather is warm, and the Cholera is prevailing to some extent among the laboring classes on the Covington and Lexington Market, N. J., on Fourth-day, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec. Railroad. A few scattering cases have occurred in the city.

St. Louis papers report that the Missouri River boats do not make a trip without having cholera aboard. It is said that the sick die without experiencing any sensation of pain.

Aaron R. Levering, a prominent and influential citizen, and formerly Whig candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, died on Friday, June 25. He was one of the defenders of North

A grand Temperance and Educational Convention is to be held at White Sulphur Sabbath. Springs, Gaines County, Texas, on the 11th, 14th and 16th days of August next. There is a finer prospect this season for

neavy corn and cotton crops throughout the

were extinguished. Some 500 bbls. flour, 200 were for 160 acres, 37,000 for 80 acres, and renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be 57,000 for 40 acres.

Thomas Davis has been convicted at Boston of murder in the first degree, in cutting his whom he did not like.

Mr. Clay still continues in an extremely feeble and low state, and there have been no signs of amendment during the past few days.

Mr. G. L. Bartlett, baker, of Mendon, Mass., died on the 23d June, from burns occasioned by the explosion of burning fluid. Mrs. Betsey Grimes, an invalid, died a few

days since in Boston, from drinking too much During the week ending June 26, there

were 190 deaths in the city and liberties of

MARRIED.

In Genesee, N. Y., June 5, 1852, by Eld. Henry P. Greene, Mr. SAMUEL CRANDALL, of Genesee, to Miss ALSINA BROWN, of Clarksville.

DIED,

On the 21st of June, Mrs. PHEBE, wife of Auly Ayars, in the fifty-sixth year of herage. Her illness was painful and protracted. "Tumoruos ulcers, of rence went and got his rifle, came back, and various dimensions and in great numbers, appeared on in the presence of four or five persons, shot her person, very painful, unusual in their appearance, and unvielding to medical remedies, finally wore out an uncommonly strong and active constitution." But taking effect in the eye and killing him instantly her suffering was borne with great fortitude and resigof her situation, but said she was in the hands of the Charles W. Morgan, from Leghorn, via Gib- Lord, let him do what seemed good to him. She exralter, May 14, arrived at New York last Fri- pressed strong confidence, saying she had no fear of death, and entertained no doubt of being accepted in helbeloved. She selected the 17th Psalm to be read at her funeral, and the fifteenth and last verse to be used for a text on that occasion. Funeral on the afternoon of the 22d, at the meeting-house, Marlborough.

In Verona, N. Y., June 8th, of cancer, ELISHA MAX-The New Orleans papers contain Texas son, aged 76 years. He suffered much for several dates to the 15th ult. Lieutenant Haven, of months before his death, but he endured his sufferings and 1.40 P. M.; Somerville at 4 (freight) and 6.05 and the Second Dragoons, and fifteen men, have with Christian patience. Brother Maxson was one of 9.05 A. M., and 2.05 P. M.; Plainfield at 5.10 (freight) the first settlers in Verona; he emigrated from Hop- and 6.40 and 9.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.; Elizabeth-

LETTERS.

Harriett J. Wells

Paul Ennis

James Coon, David Clawson, J. C. Maxson, Edmund Physick, H. P. Burdick, Wm. M. Clarke, P. C. Burter, W. M. Fahnestock, O. Stillman.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

2 00

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Jairus Crandall Joel Crandall 2 00 2 00 2 00 Jared Stillman, DeRuyter 2 00 2 00 Daniel Potter 2 00 2 00 Lemuel Rogers, Richburg 2 00 2 00 An iron bridge, five hundred and thirty- Simeon Babcock John Lovell, Hector, Pa.

> FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: 1 00 Eli Forsythe Joel Jones 1 00 John Forsythe Joseph Flint 1 00 Joel Babcock 1 00 Joshua G. Babcock 1 00 Job Kennedy 1 00 Howell W. Randolph 1 00 BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Jenett T. Rogers

2 00

New York Market-June 28, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$4 81, Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour; 3 94 a 4 00 for common to straight State, 4 00 a 4 25 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana. Rye Flour 3 06 a 3 18. Corn Meal,

06 for State, 3 50 for Brandywine. Grain-Wheat, 97c. for good mixed Ohio and Canadian, 1 13 a 1 15 for Genesee. Rye 80c. Oats 46 a 47c. for State. Corn, 60 a 61c. for Western mixed and round yellow.

Provisions-Pork, 16 75 for prime, 19 00 for mess. eef, 7 12 a 8 00 for prime, 11 50 a 15 00 for mess. Lard 11 a 11 c. Butter, 13 a 16c. for Ohio, 13 a 17c. Wool-The new clip sells about 10c. per lb. below last year's prices. Fleece ranges from 29 to 40c.

Missionary Society—Board Meeting.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive L Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary So ciety will be held at the house of David Dunn, New

Publishing Society—Meeting of Trustees.

THE Trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Publish L ing Society will hold their next Quarterly Meeting at the house of David Dunn, New Market, N. J. on Fourth-day, July 7. T. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec

Notice.

THE Executive Board of the American Sabbath L Tract Society have employed Bro. E. P. Larkin to visit the churches in behalf of the Society. Bro. L. will act as agent for the Society's publications. It is hoped that every family will take this opportunity to procure for its library a bound volume of our Tracts on the Sabbath, and a copy of Carlow's Defense of the

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & L. Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to eastern counties of Texas than has ever been | keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a The number of Military Land Warrants | branch of their business, may here obtain a supply or issued is stated to be 111,000; of which 17,000 | the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please sister's throat, because she had married a man | themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any

other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

New York and Boston.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston Newport Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U.S. Mail, without change VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No: 2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

To Boston via Norwich and Worcester. THE first-class Sound steamers CONNECTICUT and

KNICKERBOCKER leave Pier 18-N. R., foot of Mr. F. Rhoebus, of Baltimore, fell from a Courtland-st., New York, forming the great United affold at Wilmington, on Wednesday. June States and British Mail Line for Boston, Montreal cester. Fare to New London \$2: to Worcester \$3: to Boston \$4; to Bellows' Falls, Vt., \$5; to Burlington \$7; to Rowse's Point \$8. Through tickets to Montreal \$9 50.

The pier from which this line starts is the most coniguous of any occupied by the Sound Lines, to the Astor House, Irving House. Howard Hotel, Rathbun's Hotel, and the numerous Hotels in Courtland-st. and its vicinity. The passage affords a fine view of the Hudson and East Rivers, and the Route being Inland avoids the uncomfortable passage round Point Judith and through Fisher's Island Sound. Passengers can f they prefer, arrive in Boston at an early hour. by the Steamboat Train, or have the privilege of remaining and breakfasting on board the Steamers, and take the early train from Norwich to Boston; thus making the hour of arrival equally accommodated to pleasure and business travel.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Spring Arrangements, May 3, 1852. NOR Clinton and intermediate places, from pie No. 1 North River, by steamboat RED JACKET. at 9 A. M., 1 (freight) and 5 P. M., and connects at which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st. at 9 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Clinton at 8.15 A. M., 12.30 P. M.

Passengers for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Wilkes barre, and Maunch Chunk, Pa., and Flemington, N.Germantown, N. J., will take the 9 A. M. train from New York, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for leave Somerville daily for Peapack and Pluckamine on

he arrival of the 1 P. M. train. All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the agents of the Company, and checks or receipts given therefor. New York and Eric-Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as

L follows:-

Express Train at 61 A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky Toledo, and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati an Mail Train at 8 A.M. for all stations. Way Train at 31 P.M., via Piermont, for Delaware. Way Trainat 44 P. M., via Jersey City, for Delaware.

Night Express Train at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk, comnecting with first-class steamboat for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago. Emigrant Train at 6 P.M., via Piermont.

The following are the times of leaving the several

Hornellsville: Going East-11.10 A.M., 4.30, 10.32, 11.07 P.M. Going West-8.20 A.M., 6.56, 7.25, 12.50 P.M. Going East-4.03 and 10.18 P.M.

Going West-1.18 and 8.16 P.M. Genesee: Going East-10.09 A.M., 3.25 and 9.18 P.M. Going West-9.18 A.M., 2.02, 7.54, 9.18 P.M.

Going East-9.40 A.M., 2.53 and 8.16 P.M. Going West-9,40 A.M. 2.30 and 8,16 P.M. Friendship: Going East-2.41 and 7.54 P. M. Going West-241 and 10.13 P.M. - Olean:

Going East-8.45 A.M., 1.47, 6.23, 7 56 P.M. Going West-10.29 A.M., 3.41, 9.10, 11.40 P.M.

Church Bells. THURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS

constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron okes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which ne Bell is suspended, admit of ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has

given the subscribers an opportunity of escertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York

were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, 1 00 N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm 1 00 Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses

1 00 Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the needle.
h 1 00 ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852.

Miscellaneous.

The Grave of the Shipwrecked.

We leave thee here alone, With none to weep and moan Stranger, o'er thy sad doom, Save the roaring billow. Thy cold death hed's pillow And the night's dreary gloom!

We found thee on our shore, And thy rigid features bore Death's pale, well-known seal. The wind howled o'er thee, The crow's beak touched thee, But thou couldst not feel.

Unknown to us thy former tale; No ght was there on thy visage pale Of glory or of shame. In silence we interred thee; Sadly we have given thee A grave without a name.

Perhaps some dear ones watch afar, E'en by the light of evening star, To welcome thee with gladness. And they look and say, "To morrow,' Till their eyes grow dim with sorrow, And hope is lost in sadness.

Afflicted ones, lift up your eyes; His home is there, above the skies; What sleeps in dust is dust. But One there is, mighty to save, Who watches o'er his lonely grave; In him put ye your trust.

Felish Worship of the Africans.

From the "Journal of a Voyage from Boston to the West Coast of Africa. By. J. A. Carnes."

Most all of the adult negroes of this place, among the males, we observe had a "Fetish" of some kind or other suspended from the neck. Some of these were in the form of a crescent; others were of different shapes and materials, and, generally, nearly covered all over with small marine shells, which gave to them a very pretty appearance. Whenever it thundered, we noticed they always took hold of their Fetish with one or both hands, were praying to some imaginary deity. If they were on board our vessel, in their canoes, or on their native soil, the same singular idolatrous worship was performed. But the acid. smaller Fetishes are only worshiped as inferior deities. They have others of a superior order, called "Grand Fetishes," whom they ed loses about one-third of its weight, and the appeal to on great occasions. The "snake" is one of these. We saw a very large tree, dried up. Beef in boiling loses 26 lbs.; in which the natives informed us was the resort roasting it loses nearly one-third. of a monstrous serpent some thirty feet in gentleman, who had seen this enormous snake undergo any kind of fermentation. several times with his own eyes, satisfied us of its truth. On particular occasions, we were informed that several of the natives would resort to it in a body when they thought their poor goats were not allowed to crop the ten- you prefer to them. der herbage around them, even to the extent of the tether which made these unsuspecting and innocent animals prisoners for such a dreadful sacrifice—for his snakeship had been watched by one or two English gentlemen, after the natives had retired, and he had of the limbs of the tree for a few minutes, and then suddenly darting upon the prey nearest to him, inclose the harmless goat while cropping the herbage within the mazes of his slimy folds, almost instantly breaking every bone in his body, while the crushed mass of bones, sinews and flesh, soon disappeared as

by this heathen god or Grand Fetish! After gorging himself thus, this serpent was obsersed to have increased more than onehalf in circumference, and would remain in a kind of torpid state, sometimes for two or three days, when it might have been destroyed with the greatest ease and safety. And generally, when the natives see a large snake in this state, they destroy him for the sake of the skin which they dispose of to European and American traders for a considerable sum; but in no case whatever would an African raise his hand against the "Grand Fetish" or a particular serpent as above described. Neither would they permit a white man to inflict the least injury upon this idol of their worship; for even among themselves the penalty of such berry, the gooseberry, or the raspberry." an offense is death, and more than one Euroean has lost his life on this coast, (as I shall mention in some future pages,) by inadvertentpeculiar superstitions of the natives for this

it was gradually swallowed whole by the

monster reptile. In this manner one by one

of the living sacrifices left by the superstitious

and idolatrous Africans were feasted upon

living reptile. They have, also, another Fetish, somewhat anything very unusual.

the sea. This, they seem to think, can be as back on the 16th, was put on his trial on the floor of Parliament the adoption of the no children to mourn the sad effects of an inauspicious to them in their various undertak- 27th, found guilty on the 28th, sentenced Maine Liquor Law.

other that they worship. Sometimes, when on the 2d, reached there on the 4th, and was the weather is stormy and boisterous, they form | put to spinning hemp on the 5th. Thus, in a procession and walk toward the sea. Here, 25 days, he married two wives, traveled some an ox, and sometimes a goat only, is killed 1,500 miles, told 4,000 lies, and in 20 days upon the beach, where the blood is suffered more was arrested, tried, convicted, and lodgto tinge the golden sands as it mingles with ed in the State Prison. the waves that break in snowy foam upon the shore. And to complete the sacrifice, one of the priests throws a ring of pure gold as far into the sea as the strength of his arm will nermit, and thus is the anger of their imaginary god or Fetish appeased. In relation to these Fetishes, as above stated, they do not apply to the natives in particular near Dix Cove, but to many of the tribes along the whole coast with whom we trafficked.

Why and Because.

Why is plumbago improperly called black lead? Because it consists of iron, and a certain proportion of carbon; and thus, there is no lead in its composition. Many other instances might be adduced, in which the names of substances have given false ideas of their nature and properties. Thus, white and green copperas contain no copper, but are formed, one with zinc, the other with iron.

Why is plumbago much used for making crucibles and portable furnaces? Because, like charcoal, it is indestructible by heat, unless with the presence of atmospheric air. It protects iron from rust, and is, on that account, is something so cheerful and inviting, and so rubbed on various ornamental cast iron work, such as the front of grates, &c.

Why do we sometimes see the street oil amps, after a foggy night, burning to a late hour next morning? Because one effect of a fog is to diminish the combustion of oil in lamps and other lights; which shows that so readily as that which is clear.

those which are dried? Because of the imand muttered something over it, as if they pregnation of pyroligneous acid which the former receives from the smoke; turf smoke being generally employed, and turf, by distillation in close vessels, affording pyroligneous

Why is baking the least advantageous of all modes of cooking? Because meat thus dressnourishing juices are then, in a great measure,

Why is meat preserved by drying? Belength. We should have doubted the story cause all bodies, to ferment, must be more or of the serpent, notwithstanding the assertion less moist. Thus, a piece of meat, with all evidence of the tree, had not an English bodies completely dry can not be made to

June Hints-Hoeing, Weeds, &c.

No implement on the farm is in more deprivate or inferior Fetishes had not sufficient | mand than the hoe in the | month of June. power to protect them. At such times as Get a good one and keep it smooth and bright. drouth, or famine, or any other great calamity, Let it be of the right weight, remembering they would go in considerable numbers, form- that he "who makes with a common hoe two ing a kind of procession, with their rude gongs | thousand strokes an hour, should not wield a or drums beating, and trumpets sounding, and | needless ounce. If any part is heavier than when they arrived within about twenty or necessary, even to the amount of half an ounce thirty rods of the tree they would suddenly halt, only, he must continually lift the half ounce. For a few minutes they maintain perfect so that the whole strength thus spent would silence, and them commence their worship be equal, in a day, to twelve hundred and fifty by beating upon their gongs with all their pounds, which ought to be exerted in stirring might, with quick and rapid strokes, while the the soil and destroying the weeds." It is imtrumpets send forth their loudest and most lively portant, also, to see that the hoe stands just strains. Now, songs and dances begin to the | right, neither out nor in too much, but in that praise of this horrid living idol, or "Grand position which will enable the person to stand Fetish," that, even during these singular de- in an easy attitude while using it. Hoeing is votions, has at such times been seen with his of the utmost importance in farm husbandry. enormous folds coiled round a limb of the It keeps the ground in fine tilth, which is its tree, his head projecting some five or six proper condition to receive light and heat, feet from the wavy folds in a horizontal and the important atmospheric influences. direction watching for his prey. Sometimes, Weeds are merely grasses out of place. the noise made by trumpet and drum would They get a great many kicks, cuts and curses, alarm him, and uncoiling himself from the from the indolent and thoughtless—but they limb, he would reach the ground and escape are really "blessings in disguise." How many at Hever Castle, near Edinbridge, in Kent, into the thicknesses of the forest. When they fields and gardens would feel the plow and England, and eagerly listen to the romantic had thus seen him escape, they would ap- hoe, if no weeds appeared? and would preproach nearer to the tree, still continuing sent a hard, impervious crust, resisting all eftheir songs and dances. After they had, as forts of the genial sun or cooling dews to en- visit her, in their happy days of courtship, from they thought, appeared the anger of their hea- | ter and feed the starving roots. But the weeds then god by these peculiar devotions, they spring up as faithful monitors to prompt us to the garden, where, at the turn of the walk, would give more substantial evidence of their duty! calling us from field to garden, as each sincerity by tying two or three goats near the demands attention. Look no longer, then, upon resort of their "all powerful idol," that he the weeds as pests and plagues, but by careful might satisfy his appetite at his leisure. The industry exclude them from the crops which

The Blackberry.

In New England they are making a great account of this excellent fruit, and it bids fair to take a high rank among the smaller fruits. been seen to return, coil himself around one Hovey's Magazine, in treating of this subject

> "Since the introduction of the improved variety, about six or seven years ago—of which we have heretofore given several accounts, and whose cultivation has been so well detailed in our last volume, by Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, who has been one of the most successful growers of the fruit-it has been very generally disseminated; and, the past year, many remarkably fine specimens were exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

> "The liberal premiums offered for this

of a blackish earth or clay, placed on a fast man of the present day and generation. plants have attained a height of four inches, of the romance of love per cent; while among married men of the not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to sort of pedestal and adorned with a kind of Dr. Hayne, the notorious swindler and biga- all but the finest one in each group are pull. On reaching America, the romance of love per cent.; while among married men of the red cloth ornamented with shells. On the mist, ran off from New Orleans on the 19th of ed up, and this single one is then left for the was over; for two or three years they resided same age, it is only eighteen per cent. Out top of the head are lizards, snakes, etc., with February last, arrived at Cincinnati on the harvest of the succeeding year. This curious on the bank of the River St. Clair, on the of a given number, forty-one bachelors only red feathers in the midst. Two or three half 10th of March, married Mrs. Howe on the process is stated to increase the produce very little property the bride was possessed of reach the age of forty years; seventy-eight calabashes are placed before it. One of them 18th, left her on the 19th, and after visiting greatly. contains two or three earthen balls. This St. Louis, Nashville, and other places, arrived idol is generally invoked or consulted when at Paducsh on the 3d of April, courted and they commence any capital undertaking or engaged himself on the 4th and 5th, was mar- ing on Temperance. Hon. Malcolm Cameron, exposed to many hardships by living in a ried on the 11th, left her on the 14th, was ar- a member of the Provincial Cabinet, has birch-bark lodge with an Indian husband; They have also another Fetish, which is rested at Clarksville on the 15th, brought publicly stated his intention to advocate on She died in her 28th year, fortunately leaving Messrs. Silas Greenman & Co., of Westerly

ings as the serpent, tree, earthen idol, or any on the 1st of May, started to the Penitentiary

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Church Bells.

Among the indispensables of a well-order ed community, must be reckoned the "church going bell." Though not exactly a "means of grace," nor occupying quite so high a grade among the influences to which a people owes its moral life, it nevertheless serves so useful an office, and harmonizes so well with more important agencies, that a church can hardly be said to be a church, which does not add to its other attractions, the pleasant tones of the Sabbath morning bell. There is something better than the merely picturesque in those clear tones, sounding out, amidst the caroling of birds, and the silent hymn of nature, the voice of invitation to the house of God. They give a key-note to the praise which every right heart spontaneously utters, when recalling the associations of the day the Lord has made, and when anticipating the assemblage of God's people in the sanctuary—seeming joyfully to say, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." There finely in harmony with the sentiments and exercises of the Sabbath, that a congregation not regularly gladdened by its tones.

ing, or what Straduarius was with the violin, pose, Meneely was with the church-bell. So sweet, cordial, and inviting, as rung on a cheerful Sabbath morning, we wish every church in the land had one of them. We are confident that, in the pleasure and utility it would confer, and the pleasant associations it would gather around itself, it would more than pay ing the effect of electricity in aiding the capthe cost of its purchase.

Henry the Eighth was married to Anne Bolevn on the 25th of February, 1583, in a garret at the western end of the palace of Whitehall. She is described as a fair young creature, so exquisitely moulded in form and feature that she enslaved the eyes and understandings of all she encountered; and such is the interest with which her memory is still invested, that numbers daily visit her chamber traditions which point out the hill where Henry used to sound his bugle, when he came to his palace at Eltham; and the exact spot in she suddenly came upon the king, who was so struck with her wondrous beauty, which confusion wrought by so unexpected a meeting greatly augmented, that from that moment he was inspired with the fatal passion which raised its unfortunate object to the throne, but to transfer her to the block. The axe with which the little neck of the cruelly sacrificed queen was severed, is still preserved in the lower, and shares, with her grave in the chapnight which followed the execution, her body in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes the altar in the Tower Chapel, and buried apart over the surface of the straw-then anher remains.

French Improvements in Growing Wheat.

France occasionally furnishes us with some curious offshoots of her inventive genius. Amongst her recent schemes is one for "increasing the produce of autumn wheat," pat- the buisness of life. Such a bearing toward fruit, by the Society, have had the good effect | ented by Mr. D'Urcle, a farmer of Paris. The | all men should be cultivated till it grows to be of producing very general competition; and inventor grounds his discovery upon the a habit. Sure, kind words are as abundant, so superior have been some of the specimens fact—positively ascertained "by study and re- and cost no more than harsh ones. Many a -so much larger than when first exhibited, peated experiments"—that autumn wheat is man has robbed himself of success by an ausevidently showing what care and attention not an annual, but biennial, like the beet root tere and haughty manner. Such an address will do for this as well as other fruits—that and carrot class, and he therefore proceeds to chills those whom interest attracts, and impairs the Society have deemed it advisable to offer develop the alledged biennial properties by a a confidence, that might become almost fond. So productive is this variety that, according for, if it were not for the present degeneracy coolly refuses to extend it. to the authority we have quoted, a dozen of the plant, it might occur now in March. plants when well established yield sufficient Each grain is sown separately, allowing it a ly killing a "Fetish snake," not knowing the fruit for a family of the ordinary number. large area of ground if the soil is rich, but Some of the berries exhibited by Captain Lo- diminishing according to its sterility. It is Plain Dealer, dated May 27, gives a narra- name of Bo'stown, or Boston. And St. Bovett and others, were over an inch and a half deposited in rows in holes at regular distantive of an ill-assorted marriage: In 1839 and tolph's successor, Rev. Mr. Cotton, being resembling a Chinese idol. This is in the form of a negro in a wilding posture, or, rather more like squatting. It is generally made thus details a few incidents in the life of a more of the squatting. It is generally made thus details a few incidents in the life of a more of Cadotte, and they were married. In the mortality among bachelors, from the age amored of Cadotte, and they were married. ces, from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches asunder, in each

More than twenty years ago, when our power, and the horses, by constant moving turist: ound in a circle, were exceedingly liable to be galled by the collar, I learned from the ferry-man the use of alum and whiskey. They bathed the neck and back, and wherever the harness rubbed, with whiskey, into which powdered alum had been put until no more could be dissolved. When the gall occurred, constant bathing would secure the continued use of the horse, and actually heal the wound while in service. I resorted to this remedy, carrying it with me when I journeyed, and have continued its use with undiminished approval, for more than twenty years. When a horse has been put out for the winter, and has not been used, his breast and back will be tender. A single hour's use of saddle or collar, in a hot day, will then scald the breast so as to produce serious injury. My uniform practice, therefore, has been, for a week before beginning to use the har-

ness, to harden the breast and back by bathing them regularly two or three times a day No injury has then resulted from the application of the collar. And when the bad gall has actually occurred, a frequent and persevering use of this remedy has secured the constant use of the animal, and healed the wound while in service.

Many persons see corks used daily without must be considered as wanting some of the knowing from whence come those useful accessories of public worship, whose ears are materials. Corks are cut from large slabs of the cork tree, a species of oak, which grows wild A recent inquiry from a country parish, re- in the southern countries in Europe. The specting a bell, induces us to state, what we tree is stripped of its bark at about sixteen misty and damp air does not furnish oxygen have long felt it our duty to state, that so far years old; but before stripping it off, the tree as our knowledge extends, we know of no is not cut down, as in the case of the oak. It dicious treatment, he has entirely recovered Why do smoked provisions keep better than bells so good, or sold so reasonably, as those is taken while the tree is growing, and the though a running wound is intended to be manufactured by the sons of the celebrated operation may be repeated every eight or kept up where the lad was bitten, in order to Andrew Meneely, of West Troy, N.Y. Mr. nine years; the quality of the bark continu- prevent the possibility of a return of the symp Meneely possessed a remarkable inventive ing each time to improve as the age of the toms. The vesicles which formed under the genius, and would have excelled in any branch tree increases. When the bark is taken off, of mechanical business. He had, in an emi- it is singed in the flames of a strong fire, and nent degree, that inquisitive mind, and that after being soaked for a considerable time in from the virus of the lance-headed adder, carnest enthusiasm of nature, which extorts the water, it is placed under heavy weights, in which was given as an antidote to the poison. secret of success in everything it undertakes. order to render it straight. Its extreme light- and the spasms were prevented by the use of Perpetually experimenting, he succeeded in ess, the ease with which it can be compress- Belladonna and other remedies. securing such proportions of material, shape, ed, and its elasticity, are properties so pecuand other qualities, as to give his bells a clear- liar to this substance, that no efficient substiness, strength and agreeableness of tone, which tute for it has been discovered. The valuable certainly have never been surpassed in this properties of cork were known to the Greeks country. The public have been finding out and Romans, who employed it for all the the merit of his work, too; for nearly ten purpose for which it is used at present, with the and who was born at Boonsboro, was the first of the Africans, although we had tangible its natural juices, will soon putrify; whereas thousand church-bells have been sent from the exception of stopples. The ancients mostly male child born in Kentucky. An anecdote foundry since its origin, and we suppose the used cement for stopping the mouths of bottles told by a Mr. Kimbley, would seem to corsales are now greater than ever before. Now, or vessels. The Egyptians are said to have roborate strongly the justice of his own claim it is not every good founder that can make a made coffins of cork, which, being spread on to the honor. He says that he remembers good bell, any more than every good cabinet- the inside with resinous substance, preserved very vividly, that, when he was a small child, maker can turn out a clear-toned and rich dead bodies from decay. In modern times Daniel Boone came to his father's hut and piano-forte; and from a long acquaintance, we cork was not generally used for stopples to nearly frightened him to death by seizing him are inclined to believe that what Erard and bottles, till about the seventeenth century, in his arms and striding toward the door as if Chickering are in the business of piano-mak- cement being used until then for that pur-

> A NEW WAY TO KILL WHALES. The New Bedford Mercury gives an account of some interesting experiments performed in that city under the direction of Mr. Heineken, a merchant from Bremen, Germany, illustratture of whales. The electricity is conveyed to the body of the whale from an electro-galvanic battery contained in the boat, by means of a metallic wire attached to the harpoon, and so arranged as as re-conduct the electric current from the whale through the sea to the machine. The machine itself is simple and compact in construction, inclosed in a strong chest weighing about 350 pounds, and occuping a space in the boat of about three

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE.—The stewrd on board a United States steamer, in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultiva-

"He procured a common 'crockery crate," a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potato, and went to work farming it on board ship! The process for cultivating them is el, the melancholy interest which for more this: Fill your crate with alternate layers of than three hundred years has been associated straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing with her name. It is said that during the at the bottom with a layer of about six inches was secretly removed from its grave before |-the eyes being placed about two inches in the Chapel of Salle in Norfolk, where a other layer of straw on the top. Keep the black marble slab is shown as the covering of straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about \$14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the 'first water.''

Business Courtesy.—Nothing more certainly marks the gentleman than the observance of a uniform courtesy and kindness in a high prize for a seedling, with the hope of novel plan of planting and treatment, for the There is nothing like a quiet, gentle, and polite with it. All the illustrious persons of ana still further improvement; for, although increase of the produce. The ground is to be manner in buisness. Petulence and passion tiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, what few attempts have been made in this well manured, either before winter or at the grow worse by indulgence, and unfit their have passed through this firey persecution. way have not been attended with a very fa- | beginning of spring, to receive the seed be- | possessor for pleasant intercourse with his | There is no defense against reproach but obvorable result, there is still good reason to tween the 20th of April and 10th of May, this fellows. But every gentleman has a right to scurity; it is a kind of concomitant to great believe that it will yield to the ameliorating time being chosen to prevent the chance of demand and receive courteous treatment at ness, as satires and invectives were an esseninfluences of cultivation, as well as the straw- | blossoming during the year. But the time of the hands of those with whom he may deal. tial part of a Roman triumph. sowing may be advanced from year to year; He is worse than a boor who purposely and

> THE END OF A ROMANCE.—A letter from Saut Ste. Marie, Michigan, to the Cleveland | St. Botolph's town, in the long run, got the 1840, Catlin, the painter, exhibited a number first minister of Shawmut or Tri-mountain, By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, and since that at the Saut, where she taught | married men reach that age. French and music, to the time of her decease. Gough has returned to Canada, and is lectur. She retained her beauty to the last, although fatuated matrimonial match.

Newburgh, raised a large crop of melons, large ferry-boats were propelled by horse- by a process thus stated in the Horticul-

> "Bugs were completely expelled by watering the plants daily with a strong decoction of quassia, made by pouring four gallons of boiling water on four pounds of quassia in a barrel, and after twelve hours filling the bar- ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are rel with water. The intolerable squash or pumpkin bug was thoroughly driven off by a diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfrandecoction of double strength, containing a chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence pound of glue to ten gallons, to make it ad- Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted here. The result was, a product of sixteen a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that hundred superb melons' on less than one-sixth the Recorder shall rank among the best. of an acre of ground."

> LIFE AND DEATH IN LONDON.—Few know that in every seven minutes of the day a child is born in London, and that in every nine minutes one of its inhabitants dies! 'The population of London is roundly 2,362,000. If the averages of the last fifty years continue, in thirty-one years from this time as many persons as now compose its population wil have died in it, and yet, in about thirty-nine years from this time, if the present rate of progress continue, the metropolis will contain twice as many persons as it does now. The whole population of Liverpool, in 1851, numbered 255,000; while the increase of inhabitants in the metropolis, 1841 and 1851, was tist Denomination. Wood cuts of meeting houses will 413,000. It is truly marvelous! Where it be introduced from time to time in connection with the will stop, and how food and shelter are provided for these masses, are subjects for specu-

A Case of Hydrophobia Cured.—The son of a Mr. Waite, of Cincinnati, was recently seized with hydrophobia. We learn by the Cincinnati Gazette that since then, by jutongue rapidly disappeared under the administration of Lachesis, a medicine prepared

VARIETY.

The Louisville Journal says a Mr. Boone, now living, who is a nephew of Daniel Boone, to make off with him, exclaiming at the same time to the old gentleman-" Come and take my two girls, if you want them, but I must ave the first boy born in Kentucky."

Several very rare animals, serpents, &c., nave just made their debut at Barnum's Museum. In 1851, Mr. B. sent a vessel and men to Africa to capture monsters and varieties. and these are a portion of the cargo. An immense Ostrich, the largest ever seen in America; two Boa Constrictors, and two Anacondas, of fearful proportions, measuring in all a hundred feet in length; an Orang Outang, of remarkable, resemblance to humanity, and a whole troop of lesser animals, are domesticated in their new home-not exactly a happy, but certainly a very curious family.

We see it stated in our Western exchanges and a half feet in length, two feet in width, that a gentleman near Louisville, Ky., has ap- No. 14-Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. and the same in hight. It is capable plied the telegraph to an entirely novel and of throwing into the body of the whale unique use. He has nearly completed an ineight tremendous strokes of electricity in a vention for writing music as it is played from second, or 480 in a minute, paralyzing in an the piano-forte, the notes upon the sheets beinstant the muscles of the whale, and depriving produced a fast, and to the exact time, as ing it of all power of motion, if not actually the keys are touched by the performer. Strakosh has offered him \$10,000 for the patent right when the model is finished. Ruther doubtful.

> The Rochester American says: Mr. Catlin. the celebrated collector of Indian relics, whose museum has long been one of the attractions of London, is now in prison for debt. It ap pears that Mr. Catlin, in his zoal to enhance the value of his collection, has involved himself in pecuniary difficulties to such an extent, that unless Congress speedily interferes, all his paintings and curiosities must be sold at aucion, and irreclaimably scattered.

The Cincinnati Association of Systematic embracing the classification, nomenclature ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York. and normal habits of plants and the definition of their general characters, together with the history and description of the insects that feed on and destroy them.

The Chelsea Telegraph, under the happy Alfred: Charles D, Langworthy, Hiram P. Burdick. head of "a chained earthquake," states that Alfred Center. B. W. Millard, there are on the grounds of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea over twenty-five thousand kegs Berlin-John Whitford.

Brookfield-Andrew Babcock. of gunpower! If this ticklish substance should become ignited, the explosion would probably throw every house in Chelsea from its foundation, and create a crook or two in the spire of the Bunker Hills Monument.

It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected

follows: St. Botolph's day is the 17th of June,

Horace Preston, who was recently captur- be directed, post-paid, to ed and taken to Baltimore, has been purchased by his friends.

inst., a large Sloop of Beatiful model.

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